Complete Victory
And Nothing Else!

Nippon Times

The Way of the Gods
Is the Way of Japan

No. 15,916 (THE 18th YEAR of SHOWA) TOKYO, SUNDAY, JULY 18, 1943 昭和十五年十二月二十七日 第三種郵便物認可 Price 15 Sen

ENEMY ADMITS FIGHT SEVERER IN MUNDA AREA

Japanese Resistance Very Strong, Says General MacArthur Headquarters

POSITIONS STRENGTHENED

Admiral Nimitz in Honolulu Brags U.S. Sending Forces For Positive Operation

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, July 16.—Japanese Air Forces carried out bombings on Nassau Bay in New Guinea and Wude Island and also engaged American air units in the skies of Rendova, according to an announcement of anti-Axis headquarters today.

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Nippon Times)

SHANGHAI, July 16.—The battles now fought near Munda on New Georgia Island of the Solomons Group and in the Mubo sector of New Guinea are increasing in severity, according to various reports reaching here from American and British sources. An announcement made by the General MacArthur Headquarters on July 14 states that the resistance of the Japanese Forces is terribly strong and that they are strengthening their positions more than ever before. General MacArthur on the morning of July 15 issued a special announcement stating that a decisive battle is nearing in the Mubo sector, thereby making clear that the war situation has gathered momentum.

A Washington cable states that Admiral Chester Nimitz, Commander-in-Chief of the United States Pacific Fleet, at Honolulu on July 14 put up a big bluff saying that the United States now is sending to the Pacific area warships, airplanes and troops sufficient to maintain "a positive nature of operation by the United States."

Patterson Warns People

Recognizing the stamina and strength of the Japanese Forces in the Pacific area and the difficult military operation on Sicily, United States Undersecretary of War Robert Patterson gave a warning to the American people on July 15, according to a July 16 Mainichi report from Lisbon. Patterson's warning in gist was as follows:

"The resistance of the Japanese Forces on New Georgia Island is really stubborn. A series of furious battles is likely to be unfolded in the future. On Sicily, too, a severe battle is in sight. At a very strong position in the center of the island powerful German-Italian forces are waiting for the arrival of anti-Axis invaders. It will not be likely that the anti-Axis forces secure victory easily and quickly. Sicily lies very far from Berlin."

P.I. IMPORTS SERUM TO IMPROVE HEALTH

New Campaign Started Against Diseases

Domei

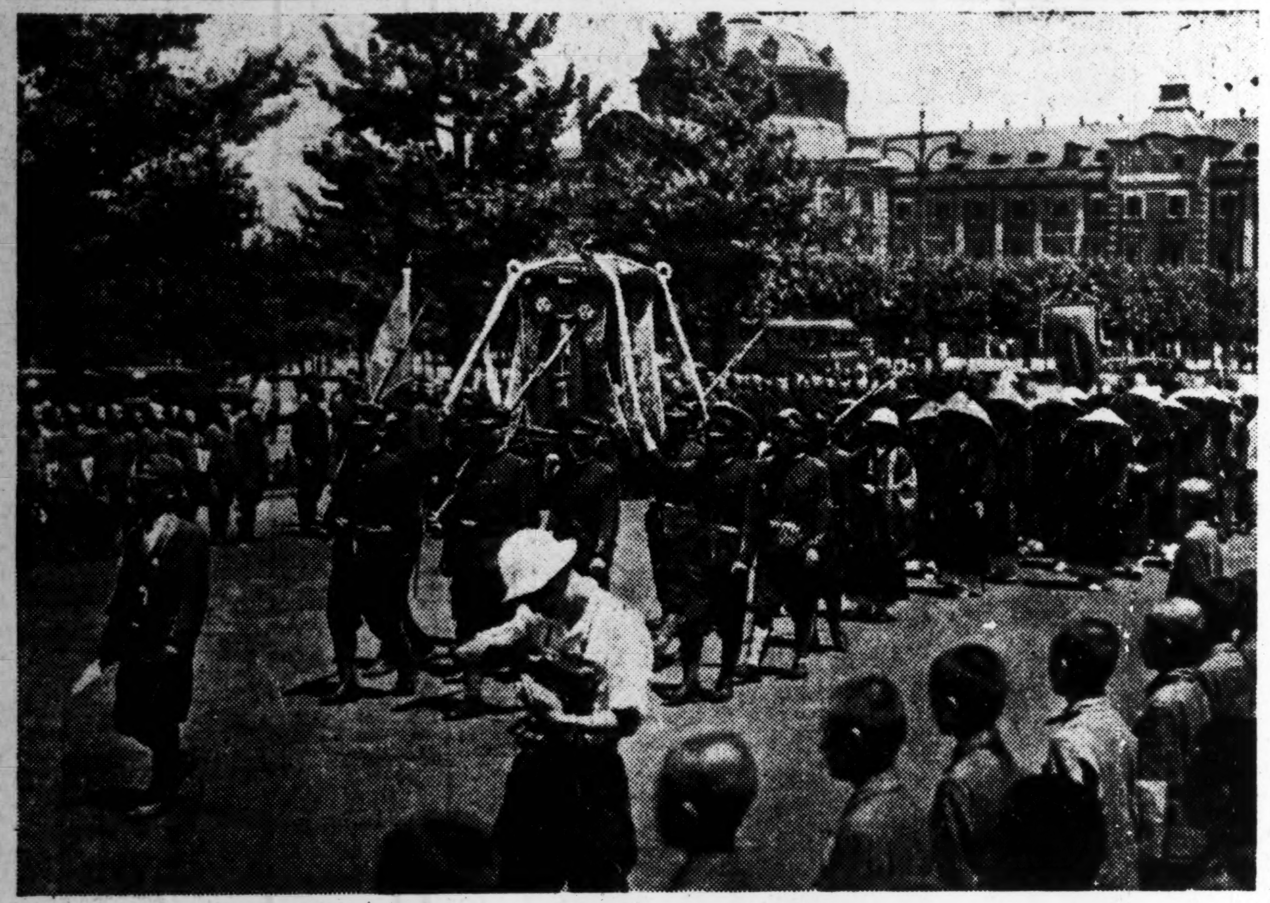
DAVAO, July 17.—In view of the comparatively ineffective medicines manufactured in Manila, the Japanese Military Administration authorities have inported from Japan superior quality serum and vaccine for inoculation of the inhabitants to improve their general health, it is revealed here.

It is recalled that the Military Administration established sometime ago a Malaria Prevention Association here chiefly for the benefit of the Filipino refugees, who are now returning to the city from the uplands.

The Association is accomplishing conspicuous results in combatting malaria and exterminating cases of smallpox and diphtheria among the native population and the military administration authorities, in order to supplement this work, have launched the new public health campaign with commendable results already achieved.

In line with this policy, the Military Administration in Mindanao is ready to mobilize Japanese and Filipino physicians as soon as its share of anti-diphtheria serum and vaccine for inoculation arrives. The inhabitants will be divided into different sectors and vaccinated, while patients suffering from malaria will be given serum injections.

Buddha's Ashes on the Way



The holy ashes of Gautama Buddha, sent from Thailand for further promoting Japan-Thailand relations through Buddhist friendship, arrived at Tokyo Station Saturday. The picture shows the palanquin, bearing the sacred relics, on the way to the Zojoji Temple.

Holy Relics From Thailand Received by Zojoji Temple

1,500 Visitors, Including Ambassador Direk Jaiyanama, Minister Aoki, Governor Otachi, Attend Grand Service in Honor of Great Occasion

Some of the ashes of Gautama Buddha presented by Premier Phibun Songkhram of Thailand to Japan as a token of friendship through Buddhism arrived at Tokyo station at 12:13 p.m. Saturday after a half-month voyage.

Standing on Platform No. 7 to receive the precious holy relics were among others, Itaro Mizuno, director of the Southern Regions Bureau of the Greater East Asiatic Affairs Bureau, Takezo Toko, chief of the cultural section of the same Bureau, Nisshin Sakai, chairman of the Dai Nippon Buddhist Association, Seijun Ando, a Diet member, Juichi Shimomura, principal of the Women's Higher Normal School, the chief abbots of the various religious sects, the director-generals of the religious affairs departments of the various religious sects, Ambassador Direck Jaiyanama of Thailand, staff members of the Thai Embassy and Thai students in Japan numbering about 40. The assembly was distinguished as befitting the spirit in which the gift was sent by Premier Phibun, Songkhram, who said: "The holy relics of Gautama Buddha are the most precious possessions of Thailand replaceable by nothing."

As the electric train pulled in on schedule, the relics wrapped in gold-brocade were reverently brought out by the bearer with an escort of honor leading the way. Baron Koji Kibe, chairman of the Japan-Thailand Buddhist Goodwill Mission, followed close behind. As the small procession lined on the platform Buddhist incantations were chanted to the accompaniment of drums. Ambassador Direck Jaiyanama was seen to close his eyes in invocation. The relics were then borne aloft with two students of the Komazawa University acting as armed guards. The welcomers followed. With Tokyo Stationmaster Amano leading the way the procession entered the ladies waiting room where incense was burned before the holy gift.

Relics Transferred

The relics were then transferred to a sacred palanquin. With two banners inscribed in large characters: "The Buddha's Holy Relics Received from People of Thailand" in the van, the procession guarded by priests of the various sects, students of the Komazawa, Taisho and Rissho Universities and representatives of women's societies, numbering more than 1,000 persons, marched from the station, paused to bow toward the Imperial Palace as it arrived before Nijubashi and continued on its way past Babasakimon, Hibiya and Tamuracho to the Zojoji temple, Shiba.

Despite the hot weather, the streets on the way were lined with Buddhist men and women and there were seen among them many devout believers citing incantations to the rattle of beads, symbolizing the communion of many Japanese with Thai people through Buddhism.

At 1:30 p.m. the holy relics arrived at Zojoji, where they were reverently received by Archbishop Zuicn Ikuho and other high priests of the Jodo sect and were deposited in the inner sanctuary. At 3 p.m. there gathered about 1,500 visitors, including Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs Kazuo Aoki, Education Minister Viscount Nagakage Okabe, Ambassador Direck Jaiyanama, Tokyo Metropolitan Governr Shigeo Otachi, priests of various sects, students of Buddhist universities and representatives of women's societies, for the grand service in honor of the great occasion.

LEAVES FOR BANGKOK

Hachiya Discusses Taiwan-F.I.C. Relations

Domei

SAIGON, July 17.—Teruo Hachiya, Chief of the Foreign Affairs Bureau of the Taiwan Government-General, who has been here since his arrival from Hanoi on July 10, left today for Bangkok, it was learned. Mr. Hachiya held a series of conferences here with the authorities of the Japanese Embassy regarding Taiwan-French Indo-China relations of various Taiwan organs here.

Kamiyoshi Given New Post

Shoichi Kamiyoshi, former Governor of Chientao Province, Manchoukuo, was named counselor of the Greater East Asiatic Affairs Ministry on Saturday. Mr. Kamiyoshi after leaving the Foreign Office was connected with the Manchoukuoan Government for many years.

RAID CASUALTIES GIVEN

Blind Bombing Attacks Kill 204 in Naples

Domei

ROME, July 16.—Italian military authorities announced on Friday the casualties suffered by various Italian cities due to anti-Axis bombing attacks as follows:

	Killed	Wounded
Naples	204	390
Bologna	9	20
Parma	3	6
Reggio	1	4
Genoa	1	3
Savona	1	1

Shiraishi Named Director

Mitsujiro Shiraishi, Governor of North Heian Province, Chosen, was appointed Director of the Communications Bureau of the Chosen Government-General on Saturday. He was succeeded by Hijiri Nobuhara, secretary in the same Government-General.

WHEREABOUTS GIVEN OF ADMIRAL ROBERT

Removed to Puerto Rico by U.S., Hull Reveals—American Intentions Betrayed

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, July 16.—Relative to the whereabouts of Admiral Georges Robert, Governor-General of Martinique, Secretary of State Cordell Hull revealed at a press conference today that Admiral Robert and 10 French officials who doggedly chose to remain loyal to the Admiral were removed to Puerto Rico by American military authorities, thus clearly betraying the American intention of placing Admiral Robert under confinement.

Henri Hoppenot, who was appointed the new Governor-General of Martinique by the puppet French Committee for the Liberation of France, announced today that the gold bullion of the Central Bank of France that is vaulted in the Island will be confiscated by the puppet Committee.

Concerning the revolt started by the French garrison in Martinique which ultimately led to the submission of Admiral Robert to the United States Government, Hoppenot declared:

"On June 18, the troops stationed at Fort du France left their stations without orders, and after the revolt came to pass, stubbornly claimed that they did not receive the order

(Continued on Page 2)

Kyoto Couple Dedicates Three Sons to Navy; Three More to Follow Their Big Brothers*

With three sons already dedicated to the Imperial Navy, and three more eagerly looking forward to the day when they can follow in their brothers' footsteps, Fufujiro Hasegawa, 56, and his wife, Ina, 53, of Kumogahata-mura, Atago-gun Kyoto Prefecture, can well be proud. They are the happy parents of six sons and two daughters.

Although of modest means Mr. and Mrs. Hasegawa have brought up their sons and daughters to be worthy of their Japanese heritage. In 1932 the eldest son, Kaichi, laid the foundation for the family's worship of Navy life by entering the Maizuru Marine Corps. A few months later the second son, Takeo, passed the Navy entrance examination with high honors, and registered with the Kure Marine Corps.

When Kaichi was discharged from active service, he lived with his parents to help them in their lumber business. He is now once again serving in the Navy, as a second-class petty officer, at its furthermost front in the South.

Takeo was graduated second in his class, with honors, from the Kure Marine Corps, and continued his study at the Yokosuka Engineering School. Much was expected of him in the future, but unfortunately he was killed in an accident while still in training.

The third son, Saburo, faithfully following the examples of his brothers, is now serving in the Navy in the Southern Regions as a second-class petty officer.

The fourth son, Yasuro, passed his conscription examinations in May of this year with "A" grading, and he is now patiently awaiting the day when he too may enter the Navy.

Akio, 15 years old, and the youngest, Hisao, 12, are both waiting to reach the age when they will be qualified to take their examinations. Akio hopes to become a surveyor, and Hisao an aviator.

The boys, however, are not the only members of the family burning with the desire to serve their country. The eldest daughter, Hatsu, 23 years old, is working as a nurse in the hospital attached to the Kyoto Imperial University. The younger, Hanae, 18, now enrolled at the Kikuka Girls' High School, is determined to compete with her brothers and sister in their service to the nation.

The parents declared, "We cannot be made happier if our seven children do their share in the prosecution of this gigantic war. Ten years ago, when our two sons entered the Navy, we thought we had experienced our happiest moment. Since then we have prayed that the younger boys would follow in their brothers' footsteps. We regret the death of our second son, and cannot help wishing that he had died in action. We are hoping that our grandson, Kahei, 4 years old, will also become a seaman."

REICH FORCES WHITTLE DOWN SOVIET POWER

Red Units Lose More Than 3,300 Tanks in Bielgorod-Orel Sector in 10 Days

VAST MUNITIONS CONSUMED

Leningrad Area Again Scene of Fierce Battle; Germans Stall Determined Drives

Domei

BERLIN, July 16.—The Red forces have lost more than 3,300 tanks in the Orel and Bielgorod sectors of the Eastern Front in the past 10 days.

This is pointed out by military observers here as evidence of the regularity with which is going forward the process of whittling down the fighting power of the Soviet Union.

The Red forces are still formidable for the Germans to deal with, a fact which is admitted in a statement of views on the fighting along the eastern front which came from German military circles on July 16.

The statement was to the following effect:

"The Germans are achieving on the Eastern Front results which are extremely satisfactory.

"They are going on with their work while on the other hand they are making inroads on the enemy's fighting power.

"It is not true to say that the Red forces are working to the verge of exhaustion. There is a strong possibility of their turning upon us on a big scale in sectors other than that of Orel and Bielgorod.

"There are already signs that a large Red force is gathering in the sector west of Rostov."

Orel Fighting Described

The fierce fighting which is going on in the Orel sector is described in a dispatch by a noted German newspaperman with the German forces on the Eastern Front.

"The Red forces in the Orel sector," the dispatch says, "are consuming tremendous quantities of arms and other munitions.

"As far as fighting power is concerned, these Red forces are not so big a thing as to rouse the imagination.

"For example, a Red unit, which is face to face with a German regiment of grenade throwers, has as many as 250 pieces of cannon. In other words, it has a gun at every six meters of its line.

"The Germans who are pitted against these Reds are replying their terrific fire effectively. They are sending projectiles to the enemy at the rate of one a minute.

"Thus we have each German artillery company in this area consuming approximately 5,400 shots a day.

"There are numerous such companies in action in this sector. These

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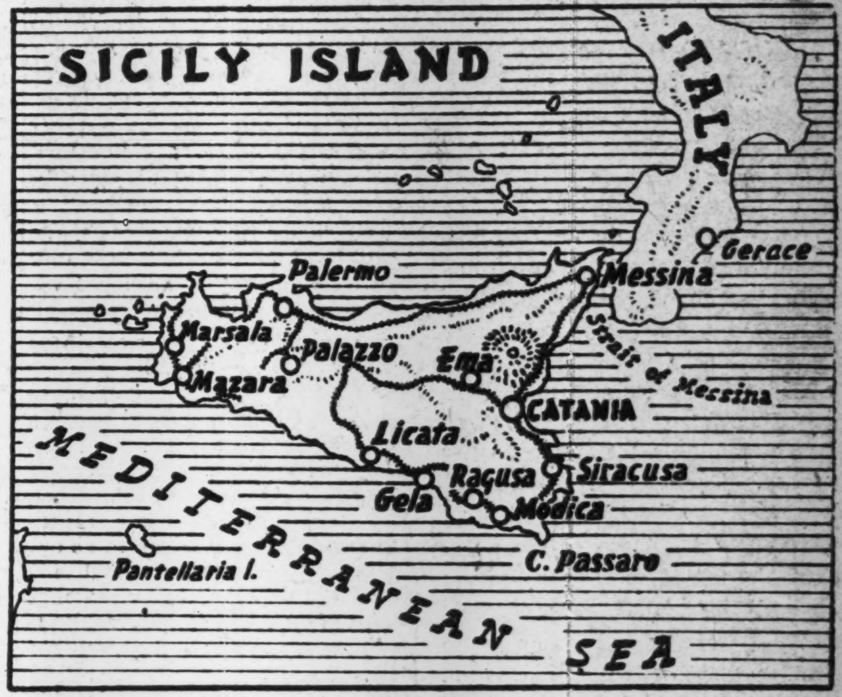
Too Tough to Take



This is a sketch map of Sicily, where the American and British forces are realizing that that they are tackling a tougher proposition than they had bargained for. The brutality of the Yanks and the Britishers have only served to fire the Italians more than ever against their enemies.

NO DARLAN IN ITALY, FOE TOLD BY PRESS

Stefani Makes Spirited Rejoinder to Enemy Joint Statement Asking Surrender

Domei

LISBON, July 16.—While President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill are frantically striving to undermine the morale of the Italian people by adopting their usual method of nerve tactics, including joint statements and pamphlets scattered by aircraft, the Italian people through the press are contemptuously countering the transparent strategy of the enemy by pointing out that there are no Darlans among them to whom the enemy can effectively play their tune.

The anti-Axis forces in Sicily have met a check from the stiff resistance of the Axis defenders. In order to camouflage this fact, Roosevelt and Churchill have reverted to their nerve strategy. Today they issued a statement under their joint signatures asserting that the combined forces of the British and Americans with General Dwight D. Eisenhower in command and Lieutenant-General Sir Harold Alexander second in command had thrust deep into Italian territory and declared that the crisis now confronting the Italian people was entirely due to the

(Continued on Page 2)

SWISS TERRITORY IS AGAIN VIOLATED

Two Anti-Axis Planes Are Brought Down

Domei

BERLIN, July 16.—The Swiss military headquarters announced on Friday that the British air forces which air-raided Trino in Italy on the night of July 12 unlawfully conducted aerial attacks against southern Switzerland and two of the planes were shot down by Swiss anti-aircraft guns. On Thursday night, the anti-Axis air units which attacked Belfort and other cities of northern France invaded Swiss territory, it was further announced.

Trino Casualties Told

Domei

ROME July 16.—Casualties suffered by Trino in northern Italy as the result of the blind British air-raid on the night of July 13 is reported to include 402 killed and 601 wounded.

LOWE MACKSON RESIGNS

Flays Disorder and Corruption in U.S. Price Survey Board

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, July 15.—The unceasing turmoil in the American Government was further aggravated with the resignation of Lowe Mackson, Vice-Chairman of the United States Price Survey Board and concurrently Chief of the Information Section of the Survey Board, it is reported from Washington.

Mackson resigned from his post because the Survey Board opposed the policies of the Information Section. Upon tendering his resignation, the ired Vice-Chairman flayed the disorder and corruption within the Board.

ENEMY STATEMENT BLASTED BY BERLIN

Roosevelt—Churchill Joint Announcement to Italians 'Too Absurd to Take Seriously'

Domei

BERLIN, July 16.—"Too commonplace and absurd to take seriously" was the comment made by the German authorities today on the Roosevelt-Churchill joint statement threatening the Italian people with "consequences of their own choice."

The following are the main points of the German comment on the enemy statement:

(1) When on Christmas Day in 1941 the British invaded Cyrenaica, Prime Minister Churchill resorted exactly to the same tactics and same sort of statement in an attempt to alienate the Italian people from their leaders.

(2) The clash between the main forces of the Axis and anti-Axis forces in Sicily is not a frontal one, nor is it developing so favorably to the anti-Axis camp as they are trying to make it appear. Just as the British press is admitting, the struggle to maintain the supply line in order to extend their small bridgehead in Sicily is growing more and more difficult for the anti-Axis forces.

(3) The Italian people are not likely to play into Anglo-American hands because they know from the bitter experience of the previous Great War what Anglo-American promises are worth. The enemy allegation that the German forces have betrayed the Italian people is merely a desperate lie, because the Germans even at the present moment are fighting side by side with the Italians.

(4) In short, the Anglo-American propagandists are trying to make the most of the initial success the anti-Axis forces had in effecting landings on Sicily and to pour cold water between the German and Italian peoples. The statement is too commonplace and absurd to take seriously and hardly deserves any comment.

SOONG TO VISIT BRITAIN

Chungking Foreign Chief Returning To U.S. Later

Domei

CANTON, July 16.—Dr. T. V. Soong, Chungking Foreign Minister, now in the United States will visit London shortly accepting the invitation of British Foreign Secretary Major R. Anthony Eden, according to reports from Chungking.

It is further reported that Soong will return to America in the fall to renew his plea seeking for more aid from the United States.

BRITISH CASUALTIES GIVEN

Amery Reveals Losses in Current War

Domei

LISBON, July 15.—The severe casualties sustained by the British-Indian forces since the commencement of the current war with the Japanese Forces up to August 31 of last year were announced by Secretary of State for India, Leopold S. Amery, at the House of Commons on Wednesday, according to London dispatches.

The casualty list follows: Killed 3,286; Wounded 9,168; Missing 86,289; and Captives 3,236.

REICH WARNED AGAINST FOE'S NERVE TACTICS

Dr. Goebbels Cautions People Over Intensified Propaganda Of U.S. and Britain

SAYS AXIS IS INVINCIBLE

German Armed Strength So Great It Can Deal With Any Emergency, He Declares

Domei

BERLIN, July 16.—Cautioning the German people against the intensified nerve warfare of the United States and Britain, Dr. Joseph Goebbels, Minister of Propaganda and Enlightenment, writing in the magagine Das Reich dated July 14, points out the absolute position of superiority of the Axis and reaffirms the ultimate victory of the forces of new order over the old.

"Accompanying armed operations, the war has now entered a phase of intense nerve warfare. We must take greater heed than ever before of this nerve warfare. Whether in athletic sports, political strife or armed warfare, the axiom of combat is endurance until the very last moment. I need not explain that this last spurt is the most difficult in any struggle.

"The position of absolute superiority enjoyed by the Axis in this war has not in the least been altered. The enemy are growing desperate on that account. They are trying to influence the minds of the Axis peoples by various devices. In order to gain the upper hand, they are attempting to give the impression that they already have secured it. We must not fall into the trap set by them. The enemy, in launching a terrific propaganda war in connection with the Sicilian campaign, is trying to set just such a trap.

Circulating False News

"By circulating information on the war situation mixed with half-truths and exaggerations they are seeking to create the impression that the anti-Axis forces have already arrived at the road to victory. But whatever successes they may have secured to date are quite of secondary importance compared with the decisive successes we have achieved.

"The enemy merely managed to obtain a foothold for positive warfare on the North African front and in the air by taking advantage of the war crisis in the winter of last year. In decisive importance this anti-Axis success cannot even be compared with our break through France. Germany, moreover, is most favorably placed in regard to the supply of arms and foodstuffs. I can promise that the time is coming when we shall secure absolute advantage in airpower. We have not yet played our trump card in this respect.

"The anti-Axis nations have now launched new tactics calculated to shake the confidence of the Axis peoples in their final victory. The tactics are quite skilfully being managed. Perhaps those people who are not fully awakened to the real situation may be taken in. Those who are alive to realities, of course, will see through them readily enough.

"London and Washington are periodically working on the mind

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Karuizawa Branch to Open Monday, July 19

The Karuizawa office of The Nippon Times, Ltd. will open on Monday, July 19, for the summer season. Matters pertaining to subscription, advertisement and other business will be handled as usual at the branch office. Subscribers will receive the Nippon Times both morning and evening editions, by mail between 8 and 10:30 in the morning. It is requested that notices regarding new subscription or change of address be given a week ahead to expedite delivery.

THE NIPPON TIMES, LTD.

CHINESE CHRISTIANS ARRIVE IN CAPITAL

Sons of Nanking Commerce And Industry Minister in Party of 10

The inspection party of 10 Chinese Christian students from Nanking including, Shao Ho-an and Shao Ho-kuo, sons of Shao Chung-hsiang, Vice-Minister of Commerce and Industry of the National Government of China, arrived in Tokyo on Saturday.

Led by Wang Ming-teh, chief secretary of the Japan-China Christian League of Nanking, Yasuo Iguchi, director of the Japanese Young Men's Christian Association of Nanking, and Ichizo Kikuchi, teacher of Japanese sent to China by the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs, the Chinese students paid respects to the Imperial Palace and visited the Yasukuni Shrine shortly after their arrival here.

After taking luncheon at the Y.M.C.A. at Mitoshiro-cho, Kanda, the party paid a courtesy visit to the Chinese Embassy at 3 p.m. Then the Chinese visitors registered at the Shohelkan Hotel, Kanda.

At 10 a.m. today, the party will attend a service at the Fujimicho Church, Kojimachi-ku. In the afternoon, they will visit the Military Museum and the National Defense Museum. On Monday they will call at the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs and other places.

Leaving Tokyo on July 30, they will visit several towns and cities, where they will exchange greetings with Japanese and Chinese students and inspect various phases of Japan to see how Japan's home front is active. The party is expected to leave Japan for China on August 12.

Shao Ho-an, son of the Commerce and Industry Vice-Minister of the National Government, said:

"Despite the War of Greater East Asia, all Japanese on the home front are orderly and active. We have been warmly treated and I should like to go back to my country after really seeing the country."

No Darlan in Italy, Foe Told by Press

(Continued from Page 1)

policy pursued by Il Duce Mussolini and his Fascist Party.

F.D.R.-W.C. Statement

"The skies over the Italian peninsula are now under the control of the vast Anglo-American air force, while the Italian seaboard is under the menace of the greatest British and anti-Axis seapower ever massed in the Mediterranean. If you still countenance the existence of the Fascist regime, you will have to take the consequences of your own choice."

This puerile threat has been broadcast by the United States and British Governments through their Algiers and other short-wave stations and printed in handbills which their airmen scattered over Italy, it is reported here.

The Stefani News Agency this evening made the following rejoinder to the Roosevelt-Churchill statements, according to a Rome dispatch: "The United States and British Governments apparently are endeavoring to make contact with such traitors as Darlan among the Italian people if they can find them, but unfortunately for their zeal, they will find that all such attempts are so much wasted time and energy. There is not one Italian who would in any circumstance turn a Darlan.

Enemy Efforts Useless

"Roosevelt and Churchill are urging the Italian people to rebel against their legitimate government and to substitute anarchy for order but no Italian will lend ear to such an enemy recommendation. They are only aware that enemy forces have invaded their territory. Anti-Axis forces have entered Sicily and the fair island has been turned into a battlefield. The inhabitants of Sicily are now undergoing a severe ordeal. But the Italian people have only one thought and that is to fight to the last man.

Any attempt on the part of the Anglo-American propagandists to find a weak spot in the Italian people's morale will be utterly futile. The Italian people only regret that they cannot fight with even greater effect than they are now doing, that they cannot inflict a far greater damage to the enemy and that they do not possess a far greater military strength so that they could drive the enemy out of Italian territory far more quickly."

Takahashi Slated for Trip

Admiral Sankichi Takahashi, retired, former Commander-in-Chief of the Imperial Combined Fleet, and now adviser to the East Asia Development League of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, is likely to be sent to Hsinking to attend the second joint meeting of the Japanese and Manchoukuoan leagues, which is scheduled to be held there on August 16, 17 and 18.

20 Planes Are Shot Down In Battle Over Shortland

Enemy Airmen Flee Helter-Skelter When Their Comrades Are Downed; Officers Give Graphic Account of Encounter on Day of Fleet-Admiral's State Funeral

By **HIDEO TORIGAI**
Of the Navy Press Corps

AT XX BASE—The peerless victory achieved by the Imperial Naval Air Unit on June 5 in its combat with an enemy formation of 60 or more planes in the Shortland Island area of the Solomons group was a matchless offering to the soul of the late Fleet-Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto, whom all the fliers worshipped and loved as their father.

It was the fiercest and most devastating combat waged in that area, after a short lull, since early February. The enemy, mobilizing all their newly-recruited fliers, showed some resistance at the outset of the fight, but upon being challenged by picked men of the Imperial Naval Air Unit, they were forced to disperse with the result that 20 planes were shot down.

The loss of these 20 planes, which included Grumman F2F-2s, B-17s, P-40s, Vaught-Sikorskis and others much vaunted by the enemy for their efficiency, drove them to utter consternation and dismay. Completely at a loss, the remaining planes hurriedly fled from the scene of battle.

Officers Describe Action

Sub-Lieutenant N., who daringly approached the enemy in spite of his shells having been exhausted, Second-Class Petty Officer M., who shot down a B-17 plane and others, although it was his initial experience in actual combat, and Second-Class Petty Officer S., who, though blinded by the oil which spurted at him from a crippled enemy plane, continued his attack, each in turn gave graphic details of the fight:

Sub-Lieutenant N.—"On June 5, the day of the State Funeral of our late Commander, the great Fleet-Admiral Yamamoto, we were reminded afresh of our heavy responsibility. An hour before the combat began, I was maneuvering my plane in an experimental flight. On nearing our base I was astounded to find the sky spotted with black objects. Having assured myself that they were enemy planes, I flew my plane to a high altitude and dashed into the enemy formation. Because of the intermixing of the enormous number of planes of both sides, I could hardly distinguish one from the other.

"Soon I saw some shells in their downward course, while ships could be seen reversing their course to elude them. Anticipating the approach of enemy carrier-borne bombers, I commenced firing to prevent their nearing. As I neared one enemy plane, it fled in confusion. Finding another enemy plane winging its way at a low altitude, I managed to skim along the surface of the water and to inflict a sure hit. The plane still continued on its way, so I directed my plane upward and flew close to the enemy, who commenced firing madly. Despite his frantic efforts the plane was set ablaze and was immediately devoured by covetous flames, to be finally swallowed by the waves. Second-Class Petty Officer F., who also was after this plane, waved his hand to me joyfully.

"While I was waiting for more planes to appear, suddenly a bomber emerged from the light clouds below. I turned around and started firing at it from the rear, but after ten minutes or so all my shells were expended. Fortunately, just then the enemy stopped firing, with his gun pointing upward. Sure of the prostrated condition of the reconnaissance man, I decided to try an attack without any shells. A peculiar combat ensued, with both sides withholding fire. In order to gain a better look into the enemy plane I opened my shield-window, just as the enemy opened his. I grinned into the enemy pilot's face, but he remained motionless and expressionless. Scheming to allure him nearer to our airfield, I waved to him, at which he suddenly sat erect and directed his gun at me. To my great regret I had no choice but to take a return course."

Nine Planes Overhead

Following the Sub-Lieutenant's narrative, Second-Class Petty Officer M. related his experience—"I got in the last plane and started off after the others. I did my best to catch up with the formation, but before I was able to do so I saw 9 planes overhead. At first I thought they were those of my comrades, but at the next moment I saw that Second-Class Petty Officer S. was engaged in single-handed combat with these planes. I lost no time in dashing into their midst and shooting at the one which was tenaciously following my comrade. It fell headlong into the sea, spitting forth fire. Being fired upon from behind, I turned around and faced another enemy plane, which after two or three shots was also down. Just ahead of me I discovered a large plane and flew after it, determined to down it also. With the aid of a comrade I was able to approach it and send it to its inevitable doom. It was a B-17. From above it looked like a ship ablaze, as it colored the waters with its flames.

"As this was my first experience in actual combat, I felt nervous when I had ascertained that those 9 planes were those of the enemy. I realized, however, while exchanging fire with them, that there was nothing to be nervous about. I had gone through much more severe experiences while in training, as our imaginary enemy planes did not take to flight as readily as these. I enjoyed witnessing these actual enemy planes retreating in utter trepidation."

Second-Class Petty Officer S then began—"while I was winging my way, all of a sudden an enemy formation of 17 to 18 planes burst into view, breaking their way through patches of clouds. Without hesitation I plunged into their formation. It was while I was circling in their midst that I saw one plane flying apart. I instantly pounced upon it, challenging it to an air duel. Flying closer I shot at it, to be almost blinded by the oil which suddenly spurted from the motor of the enemy plane. The windshield was completely smeared with it and I was not able to see an inch ahead. As best I could I wiped away the oil and continued with the combat until I finally downed the enemy, thanks to the assistance of a comrade plane. The enemy plane was a Grumman Fighter."

Reich Warned Against Foe's Nerve Tactics

(Continued From Page 1)

of one or other Axis nation urging it to unconditional surrender. This is exactly like the suggestion of an athletic team on the verge of defeat to the victorious team: 'Your team's losing, so let's quit here.' The Reich army has not in the least lost any of its initial striking power. Numerous men and large quantities of ammunition are being sent to all fronts at undiminished tempo and the strengths on the front lines are being steadily increased. We also have strong reserves to replace the front forces. Our armed strength is such that it can deal with any contingency with ample margin.

"The Axis authorities recently have been quite reserved in their statements. The anti-Axis propagandists are trying hard to construe something to their advantage from such statements but all such attempts must end in failure.

"In the transmission of war news the first requisite is proper reticence. This is especially so in regard to air battles and submarine operations. Thus the recent silence of the Reich authorities should be considered favorable to the Axis, not unfavorable.

"The war we are now fighting is not merely that of armed warfare. It is a war also of brain, heart and nerve. Nerve warfare accompanies armed warfare like a shadow. There is no roar of big guns or rattle of tanks in nerve warfare but beneath this outward calm there lurks a terrific silent struggle."

WILLKIE FOR PRESIDENCY

G.O.P. Candidate Announces Intention to Contest Election

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, July 16.—Wendell Willkie who is now regarded as a most prominent Republican candidate in the coming presidential election, made his intention to run for the presidency known publicly on Friday in New York, according to dispatches from New York.

LONDON AREA IS BOMBED

Military Facilities Blasted—Foe Raids West Germany

Domei

BERLIN, July 16.—A German bomber formation on Thursday night attacked military facilities in the London area while the anti-Axis air units which raided western Germany were met by a German fighter unit. Ten of the enemy planes were shot down, it is reported by German military authorities.

HATRED IS MOUNTING IN U.S. AGAINST JAPAN

Roosevelt Government Trying To Attain Aims by Fanning Up Feeling of Masses

America, looking over its own political, economic, and military situation, has decided that this is the year for challenging Japan to a decisive battle, says a July 16 Mainichi report from Shanghai.

The report follows;

Parallel with carrying on military operations the Roosevelt government is doing every thing it can to fan up hatred among he people against Japan, thus to tighten national unity tending toward disorderliness due to America's continued defeats, to bolster the naton's war fever often tending to burn low, and to raise the morale of America's troops on the front lines.

Roosevelt, considered to be a genius at mass hypnotism and hoodwinking, has remembered even in dreams since the tragedy at Pearl Harbor to exert efforts toward justifying his stand by expert lies, and fanning up hatred for the foe.

The Roosevelt government, itself lighting the fuse which set off the war, tried to shift the blame on Japan, and failed. But that government by setting up the slogan "Remember Pearl Harbor" and making it a popular slogan throughout the nation succeeded to a considerable extent in fanning up hatred against Japan. Since that time it has made use of every opportunity to spread propaganda urging the people to hate the Japanese.

Roosevelt has recently appointed former Ambassador to Japan Joseph Grew special advisor to the state department and is having him tour America stirring up and raising hatred against Japan. Grew is the spearhead of the so-called Beat Japan First principle and is always shouting that there will be no true victory until Japan is crushed completely.

In recent days it is reported that Grew has gone so far as to advocate that the Japanese race be wiped out. It is not difficult to imagine that Grew has said at Roosevelt's will, Roosevelt himself saying some time ago that Japan should be wiped off the face of the earth.

Propaganda Policy

In view of the fact that this sort of idea, that of wiping out Japan, has been appearing frequently in American publications and radio broadcasts, it is easy to understand where America's propaganda policy lies. The American government, because it started a war which it is unable to justify, a war without name, has no war aim with which to lead the people and as a result of the necessity of taking some step, has been forced to take up brutalism, the propaganda of urging the people "Hate the enemy! Kill the enemy!" as the best way to fan up war fever. Immediately after the outbreak of the present war Roosevelt called it the "War for survival" and desired that the people refer to the war officially by that name. The people, however, did no take to it, and on the contrary there were even some who began calling it the "War for Roosevelt," forcing the naming of the war to fizzle out.

The war now is generally being referred to as "World War II." After that Roosevelt thought up the slogan "Japan for the Japanese," meaning "drive all the Japanese out of the territory they occupy back into Japan Proper," and announced this to reporters.

Not satisfied with that, however, Roosevelt went still further, and finally started shouting the idea to "wipe out Japan." On April 18, the first anniversary of the American air raid on Tokyo, Roosevelt made use of the "Tokyo Bombing Day" being held at various leading cities to spread heavy propaganda to spread hatred against Japan.

Pastors Preach Hatred

Even at that time the idea of wiping out Japan was broadcast and it is even reported to have been made the subject of sermons by several Christian pastors. The 90-year diplomatic history between Japan and America was brimming full of complete American contempt for Japan, but with the outbreak of the war this contempt turned to hate. This increase in the hatred for Japan Roosevelt attempted shrewdly to use to make up for the people's lack of patriotism. He succeeded to a certain degree. Among the tales of fantasy the Americans tell concerning the post-war world, there is the hysterical one of indiscriminately punishing every single Japanese. This is indeed very funny and ironical. At any rate the enemy's hatred for Japan, accompanied by their inherent savagery, has lost its calm and is developing into the ruthless psychology of the barbarian. The many acts of bestiality the Americans perpetrated in the South Pacific upon our wounded and sick soldiers unable to move are but proof of the enemy's savage quality.

In a Gallup poll questionnaire last June was asked the question "What nation do you consider America's greatest enemy?" to which 50 per cent replied "Germany," and only 25 per cent, "Japan." In a similar poll this spring, however, those who considered Japan as their chief enemy had jumped to 53 per cent, and those saying "Germany" had decreased to 35 per cent. Recently in another Gallup poll it was asked whether American would be able to resume friendly relations with German and Japan after the war. Sixty-seven per cent of those who answered imagined that friendly relations with Germany would be resumed; only 8 per cent thought that that would be so with Japan. The Americans, it seems, have been taken in completely by the government's propaganda. It is said that the young men and women volunteering for the armed forces and the air corps have a great deal of hatred against Japan.

Reich Forces Whittle Down Soviet Power

(Continued From Page 1)

between them are consuming tremendous amounts of ammunition.

"How violent the fighting is in the Orel sector will be seen from the fact that the entire area is in ruin, with no single tree left standing.

"There is a space which has been occupied by the Germans. It is a few thousands of square meters. Yet nearly 10,000 shall holes were counted in the place after its fall into German hands."

Leningrad Area

Regarding the situation in the Leningrad area the German military authorities issued the following statement on July 16:

"Ending the protracted period of quiet the Red forces on July 15, after preparatory cannonading, commenced an attack at three points south of Schlusselburg in the Leningrad sector.

"Everywhere the Germans put up a stiff resistance. At points they have assumed the offensive. They have taken numerous prisoners and seized multitudes of arms thus far."

Fight Shifts Northward

Domei

STOCKHOLM, July 16.—The main theater of fighting in the Orel and Bielgorod sectors of the Eastern Front has been shifting northward since July 12 when the Red forces began a general attack.

The city of Orel and the surrounding country are the scene of one of the severest fights in the German-Soviet war.

In the Bielgorod sector the Red forces have had a wedge driven into their positions that may determine the outcome of the fighting. One direct consequence of this is the isolation of General Rokosovsky's army, which is in imminent danger of annihilation.

The Reds are working feverishly to arrest the further advance of the Germans north of Kursk in a move to get the beleaguered army relief.

On the other hand they have started a gigantic movement around Orel under Marshal Timoshenko in a move to divert the attention of the Germans who are closing in on General Sokovsky's men. A tremendous death struggle is unfolding to the north and to the east of the city of Orel.

According to a Moscow dispatch Marshal Timoshenko's army has got to do three things: to check the Germans in the Kursk and Bielgorod sectors; cut off the Briansk-Orel railway; and isolate the Germans entrenched at the projecting point of the Orel area.

Marshal Timoshenko's army had operated from the Sukhinichi area. On the way its main force split into two groups. One group went west to Briansk. The other was off to Orel in the south.

A unit organized for the purpose was sent to march from a point east of Orel.

Another special unit is reported to be striking south of Orel in close collaboration with the first unit.

The Germans around the city of Orel are reported to be holding their own in the face of very resolute foes.

The German authorities claim that 311 enemy tanks have fallen into German hands in the Orel sector alone in the last few days.

SASEHO HOLDS SERVICES

Funeral Rites Conducted for Navy Officers, Men

Joint funeral services for naval officers and sailors, who were killed in action in the current war were solemnized under the sponsorship of the Saseho Naval Station on Saturday.

The function was attended by Admiral Koichi Shiozawa on behalf of Navy Minister Admiral Shigetaro Shimada, Vice-Admiral Marquis Teruhisa Komatsu, Commander-in-Chief of the Saseho Naval Station, and many other officers and civilian representatives.

Regional Heads

Nine chairmen of the Regional Administrative Councils will meet here on Monday to hold their first conference following its establishment. Before attending the meeting, they will worship at Meiji Shrine and Yasukuni Shrine.

ITALIAN MINISTER CAUTIONS PEOPLE

Pavolini Warns Them No Room For Optimism Warrantable—Sicily Situation Given

Domei

ROME, July 15.—With bold admonition, Italian Propaganda Minister Alesandoro Pavolini sternly warned the Italians that the war situation in Sicily warrants no room for optimism with the anti-Axis forces maintaining numerical superiority over the Axis forces threatening to subdue Sicily and rush across the Strait of Messina onto the Italian Peninsula and thence sweep through Europe, in today's edition of the Messaggero.

The war correspondent of Popolo d'Italia gravely warned that Enna, 70 kilometers west of Catania, is the strategic key-point for the defense of Sicily and the Axis forces, at every cost must not permit the anti-Axis forces to advance further than the front extending from Enna to the mountain ranges south of the Etona Volcano.

The fact that the anti-Axis forces have secured some successes by grabbing bridgeheads on the Island is an undeniable truth, and even this factor permits no room for optimism.

Italians Warned

Domei

ROME, July 16.—Warning that if the anti-Axis forces should once gain access to a strong foothold in Sicily, the Axis forces in Europe will be closed from all outside aid and will have to rely only on the resources in Europe to continue their defense against the anti-Axis invaders, the Popolo d'Italia gave stern admonition to the Italians.

The paper explained that the situation now confronting the Italians differs from that experienced by the British after the Dunkirk defeat in one respect—Britain was able to secure aid from America, but Italy, and the whole of Europe, will be cut off from foreign ameliorations.

The vernacular assured that the Axis forces will fight to the last man before they will give even an inch of ground to the invaders.

In disclosing the latest war development, the journal reported:

"After six days of furious fighting, the anti-Axis forces are now strongly pressing the positions of the Axis forces by utilizing their armored and mechanized units. The forces under Lieutenant-General Montgomery with their base in Augusta are seemingly prepared to advance to the Catania plains but are unable to get the aid of the American forces that are stranded in the vicinity of Licata, unable to penetrate the solid Axis lines.

"The Axis headquarters has completed final preparations to smash the anti-Axis offensives in the Catania lowlands. With the Axis naval and air forces incessantly striking against anti-Axis supply routes, the enemy forces will hurriedly have to muster their entire military resources on the island for a final and decisive thrust before they are severed from amelioration of military supplies and food provisions."

CHUNGKING OPPOSED TO ANTI-AXIS POLICY

Germany First Strategy Scored; Sees Early Collapse of Chungking Regime

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, July 15.—Opposition to the anti-Axis policy of overthrowing Germany first is unreservedly expressed by a Chungking official writing in the American magazine Nation which was received here recently.

The article raises two points as follows:

(1) The Chungking regime is wholly opposed to the anti-Axis policy of defeating Germany first. The economic situation of Chungking is in terrible straits and it is fast losing its confidence in its ability to hold out against the pressure of the Japanese Army for long.

The defense of the Japanese homeland is steadily being consolidated, while the development of the occupied areas is progressing soundly. The anti-Axis nations are saying that they would be able to commence a major counter-offensive against Japan in another year but the question is that of this one year. Chungking in that time is liable to crack up. At any rate, victory is extremely remote for Chungking.

(2) Britain is continuing to manifest its imperialistic intentions in regard to Chungking. Its promise of abolishing extraterritoriality is an empty one and Chungking is more and more doubtful of the British attitude. Chungking is also extremely dissatisfied with the British attitude toward India, especially their arrests of National Congress leaders. leaders.

Whereabouts Given Of Admiral Robert

(Continued from Page 1)

issued by Governor-General Robert for the suppression of rebellious demonstrations.

"The troops also warned that if Admiral Robert should mobilize the French fleet in Martinique for the suppression of the rebels, they would join the insurgent elements.

"Despite his fervent attempts to pacify the rebellion, Admiral Robert ultimately had no alternative but to solicit American intervention to adjust the strife."

Kishi Gives Lectures

Commerce and Industry Minister Nobusuke Kishi spoke on the strengthening of fighting power at a lecture meeting held at Ashikaga and Sano cities on Saturday.

Shiozawa Leaves for Peking

Lieutenant-General Kiyonobu Shiozawa, Japanese Minister to Peking, left for his post by way of Hsinking on Saturday.

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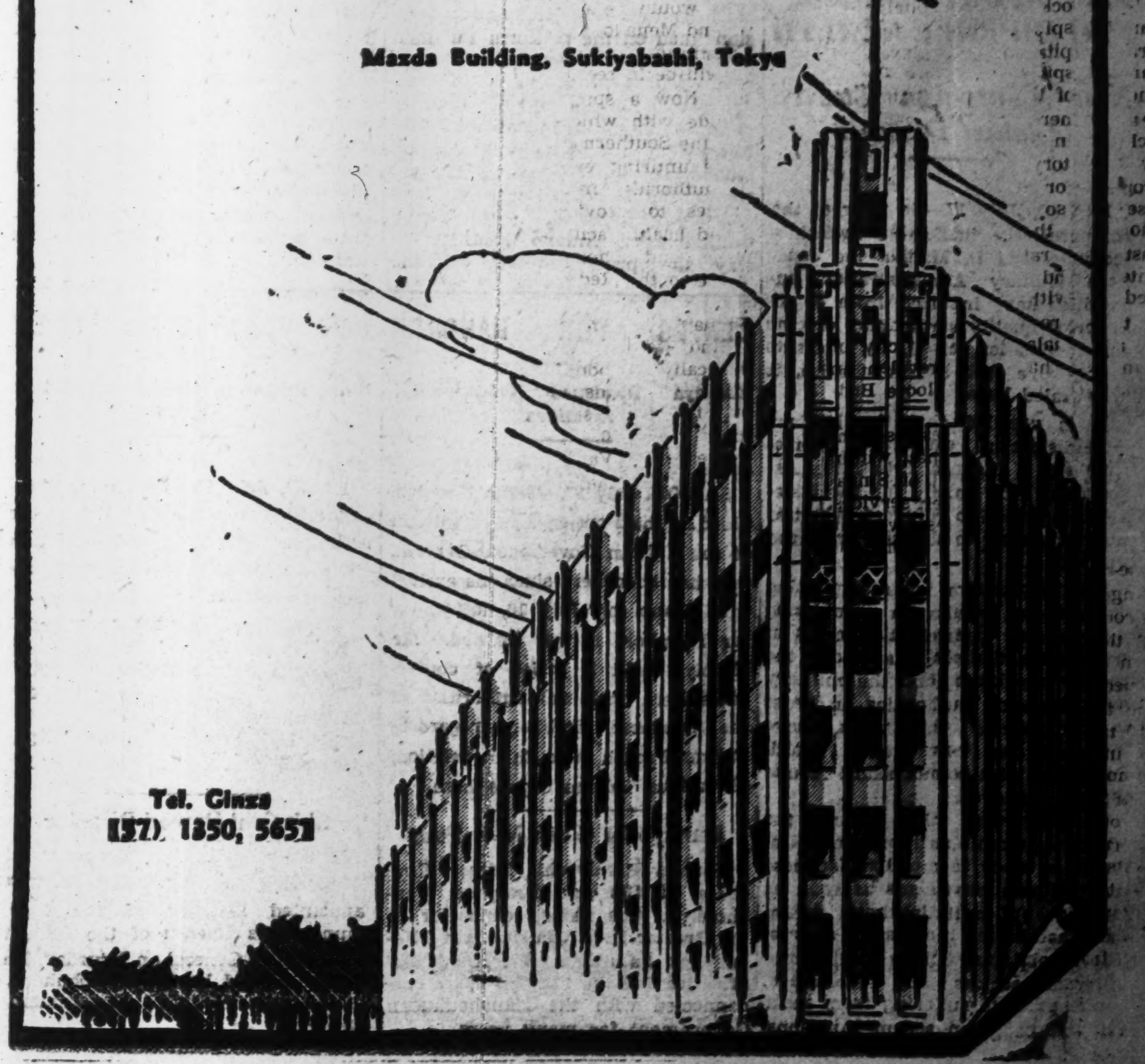
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NOZOKI-MEGANE

On Subjects Pertinent and Impertinent, Timely And Untimely

Down the extensive Celebes coasts, through Malai's densest jungles, across the tropic isles of Java and Sumatra, to the vast unexplored island of New Guinea, an unknown Japanese Force is busily engaged in a daily struggle against an unrelenting enemy. For with every battle won by our forces, this unseen fighting force must advance to the farthest corners of the Southern Regions.

Yet no exultant throng cheers its conquests, for it is the noble band of Nippon's medical scientists which is fighting in an unheralded campaign against the tenacious foes of disease and ill-health. Far from all the up-to-date hospitals and well-equipped laboratories of their homeland, these fighting men of science march in the van of the advancing Japanese Forces to restore order out of chaos, to bring health and happiness to the unfortunate inhabitants of disease-ridden regions in the South.

Today, throughout the length and breadth of the huge areas of the Southern Regions wrested from the bloodstained hands of the American, British and Dutch tyrants and restored by Nippon to the peoples of East Asia, all that her science can give in the way of sanitary conditions and medical facilities is made available to them. Furthermore, in view of the neglect by the Anglo-Saxons and the Dutch for the well-being of their native subjects, Nippon's men of science and medicine have made it their responsibility to see that every provision is made for the permanent safeguard of the health of the peoples of the Southern Regions.

Accordingly, one of the first steps taken by the various military and naval administrations to ease the suffering of the once oppressed peoples of the South, was the licensing of local doctors, dentists and nurses so that they could freely continue their errands of mercy. Under expert supervision of efficient, learned Japanese surgeons, every hospital and clinic was thrown open to the public.

Indeed, no sooner than the smoke of battle clears, than these noble medical experts bestowed with an unquenchable spirit of silent service, set about their task of seeing to the cleanliness of the streets, the speedy restoration of gas and electricity and other public utilities.

Thus, in the cities of the Southern lands, Shonan, Manila and Djakarta, all hospitals and clinics have been opened for the use of the general public. Furthermore, schools have been reopened so that the young inhabitants may pursue their studies with a will to win the war. Again, in the hinterland the Army Medical Corps have established clinics to give, the diseased and the injured every aid to early recovery. So that with health restored, they will live a happier life in striving for the prosperity of the Southern Regions.

Already, under the name of Shonan, the city boasts the distinction of being cleaner and freer from disease than in its pre-war days under the despotic British rule. With the clever organization and careful guidance of the Shonan Special Municipality, a medical association has been established so that local practioners now work in close cooperation with competent Japanese medical experts. Furthermore, the Japanese men of science can never be satisfied with their achievements. Besides the fully equipped medical college at the former Tan Tock Seng Hospital, two military hospitals at the former General Hospital and the Alexandra Military Hospital, the Chuo Byoin for the use of the general public as well as numerous private hospitals and clinics in Shonan, there is already laboratory and research work in progress for the study of tropical diseases. Also the universal innoculation of the entire populace against the ravages of cholera, dysentery and malaria is being carried out with such success, that today there are less cases of dengue fever and malaria in the city of Shonan, than had been prevalent in previous days under the loose British rule.

This remarkable progress is complemented by the fact that, within three days after the fall of Singapore, electricity and water services, both vital public utilities, were in regular operation, the filth and disease-ridden streets cleaned and buildings white-washed and repainted, throughout Shonan city.

But this is typical of the speedy way in which these men of science and medicine restored normal conditions throughout the fighting sectors of the Southern Regions.

For in Hongkong, former British stronghold, the successful restoration of everyday conditions was borne out by a recent news item which revealed that eggs and dairy products such as milk, were being distributed to the populace in almost unbelievable quantities — 30,000 pounds of fresh butter a month.

Then from Celebes came the welcome announcement by the Japanese Military Administration authorities stationed on the island, that quarantine offices would be established at Macassar and Menado, while bateriological institutes and innoculation hospitals will be in readiness within the year. Now a spirited sign of the gratitude with which the freed peoples of the Southern Regions feel toward the untiring efforts of the Japanese authorities in overcoming all obstacles to provide all these medical and health facilities is their spontaneous and wholehearted response made to the Red Cross Fund appeal.

In Shonan, for instance, every school and every church has enthusiastically responded to the latest drive for funds, including a donation from a single donor amounting to ¥2,000. Similarly in Manila, Mesdames Vargas and Acguina have personally assumed charge of the drive for Red Cross Funds with equal enthusiasm. Moreover, 50 theaters throughout the Philippines agreed to donate all box-office proceeds of a whole day to this deserving charity.

Hence it may be concluded that the work of these unsung heroes is fully appreciated by their grateful benefactors of the Southern Regions and certainly no tribute is too high for the valiant efforts of these Japanese "soldiers of science." Undoubtedly, the medical progress in the Southern Regions is factural evidence that Nippon's lofty ideals embrace all welfare and betterment. In short, it augurs well for the realization of Nippon's far-reaching program for the Co-Prosperity of Greater East Asia.

Fair Sex of the South

Authoress Discusses Role of Women in Co-Prosperity Bloc

By KAY OHARA

Sees New Era

Miss Kiyo Mikawa, noted Japanese authoress, who visited the Southern Regions recently, gives her impressions to a reporter of the Nippon Times.

A land of dance and music, of hot, torrid sky, of brilliant flowers and luxuriant foliage, of cool nights on mountain-tops, of friendly people and little brown children—that is the picture which Miss Kiyo Mikawa, noted essayist of the younger literati of Japan today, brought back from her trip to Java, Bali and the Malai Peninsula.

"On casual observation all the dancing encountered in the South might seem the spontaneous outlet of an overfull life, but I found it was not so," Miss Mikawa remarked. "It is their only means of outwardly expressing their ideas and aspirations."

Thus to her regret, she said, she did not meet any contemporaries. "Or it may have been due in part, she observed, "to my rather hurried visit, as I was away from Japan for only four months, but I am more inclined to the belief that the art of modern writing is as yet unfamiliar to our neighbors of the South."

This unfamiliarity, Miss Mikawa pointed out, arises not from lack of ability but from the constant suppression of all individuality, all initiative, to which they have been subjected. "It wouldn't have been to the interest of their masters to give them an education," she said. "What worldly individual would slave for a mere ten or fifteen yen a month, unless for charitable purposes?"

Education of even a mediocre sort had been the privilege of only a favored few, because of the exorbitantly high tuition. Only one out of ten adults knew the simple rudiments of reading, writing and arithmetic, and these, Miss Mikawa found, had been taught only that they might be of more use to their masters.

"I was surprised to find that even in what would correspond to our girls' high school, only household science was taught to any useful degree. Such subjects as history and geography are entirely missing from their curriculum.

"It's no exaggeration on my part to say," Miss Mikawa continued, "that the difference in aspect between the children and their elders is as the difference between day and night. A resigned mien marks the faces of all the adults, who for so long have known little else but hopeless drudgery, whereas the children, who understood very little if anything of their former state of existence, go about joyously in their new freedom."

It will take a little time yet, she opined, before proper adjustment in the school curriculum could take place, but great progress has already been made toward education for all. For one thing, primary schools are now free of tuition, and a visit to any school shows little native children diligently trying to master the Japanese 'kana.'

"Look at these drawings by some school children," she said, bringing forth a folder of various drawings. "See the brilliant colors, depicting their tropical scenery? That is the way they feel now, exuberant, hopeful of the future. I noted a marked difference between their reecnt paintings and those they did before, which struck me somehow as drab and lifeless.

"I am grateful for the opportunity that was given to me to visit all these places. Not only have I had a wonderful and instructive trip, and met with rousing welcomes on all sides, but I have come to realize more than ever that there is much more we women of Japan can do today.

"Even though most of us are awake to the fact that a war means more than just fighting, many of us still have not been able to break away from the old idea that a woman's place is in her home. By this I mean that there is much room for widening the scope of our thoughts, to include others than the mere running of our households. We should strive to think of ways and means by which we can more actively participate in the early construction of our Co-Prosperity Sphere, and one way is by undertaking to teach the women of the South the various phases of our culture."

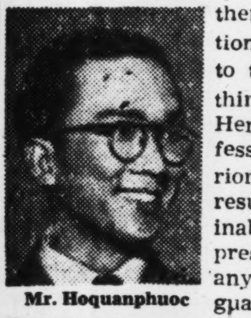
AN ANNAMESE ABROAD

My First Day in Tokyo

By HOQUANPHUOC

I was told that Tokyo was a very large city, but my friends in Shanghai forgot to warn me of the many difficulties that can beset a traveler in Japan.

With only a few words of Japanese at my command, Tokyo was like a labyrinth to me. Somehow I disliked to bother people by plying them with questions, and decided to try to find out things for myself. Here I must confess, that an inferiority complex, resulting from my inability to express myself in any other language but the English, in an Asiatic city, checked my tongue on many occasions when I greatly desired information.



Mr. Hoquanphuoc

After my first night in Tokyo, spent comfortably at the Dai-Ichi Hotel, I hardly waited till breakfast was over before ordering a taxi-cab. In my pocket there were only six or seven Yen, the remaining notes being in foreign currency. My plan for the day was to go to a bank and have some of my military notes converted, then to pay my respects to a few residents to whom I had been especially recommended.

Once inside the cab, I said:

"Yokohama Bank, please," for I remembered that there was a Japanese bank of that name. It was natural, I thought, that such an important business-house should be well known to any taxi-driver, since even in Shanghai the jinricksha men knows the bank by its English name.

The driver repeated something in Japanese, with a clear emission of the word "Yokohama." I emphasized my answer with a vigorous nod, saying:

"Yes, please. . . dozo . ."

We were off. For half an hour the car travelled up and down, turning right and turning left, to finally go at full speed down a wide, straight road.

Tokyo is a very large city indeed, I thought. But suddenly it struck me that we were riding out of the city, for the road became bordered by small houses, and rice-fields could be seen nearby. I became uneasy as to my destination, and began thumbing through my pocket dictionary, at the same time trying to recall the few Japanese words I had learned in Shanghai. Finding that "bank" in Japanese was "ginko," I hurriedly told the driver:

"Dozo, Yokohama Ginko, Yokohama Ginko . . ."

A ten-minutes discussion, ensued without any result, for the more I tried to explain what I wanted the more he failed to understand me. Finally a Japanese sentence, which I had learned with much effort, came to my mind. It was "Yokohama Ginko de oroshite kudasai," or "Please drop me at the Yokohama Bank."

Back at the Hotel, I was told that I had been on my way to Yokohama, and not to the Bank, and besides, all banks were closed, for it was Sunday!

"By the way, banking affairs can be transacted right here through the Hotel management," the clerk said.

On that days bill, an extra item ran as follows:

"Taxi ....Yen 14.00"

TO PUBLISH E. ASIA LITERARY PRODUCTS

Patriotic Writers Group Here To Collect Representative Works of Sphere

The Nippon Patriotic Writers Association will publish, starting from September, a collection of representative works of countries within Greater East Asia in the languages of the various countries represented, it is learned.

The project, which will take two years, aims to bring about closer inter-cultural relations among countries in Greater East Asia, and will be supported by the Board of Information, Education and Navy Ministries and the press section of the War Ministry.

The committee for the selection of representative works in Japan includes such foremost writers as Yoshio Nagayo, Kan Kikuchi, Haruo Sato, Shiro Osaki, Jun Takami, Shintaro Okuno and others numbering 40 in all.

About 10 outstanding works of Japan written following the Meiji Restoration and representing the life and spirit of the nation will be selected by the committee and translated into the languages of various countries of Greater East Asia.

Simultaneously the Association will request the selection of representative works of the other countries of East Asia by their respective leading cultural institutions. These works will then be translated into the Japanese language to be distributed among the local readers.

Great care will be made in the selection of works here so that an unbiased picture of Japan may be given to the peoples of Greater East Asia. Furthermore, the aim of the project is to contribute positively to the already existing close relations among peoples of Greater East Asia.

NEW LABOR BADGE MADE

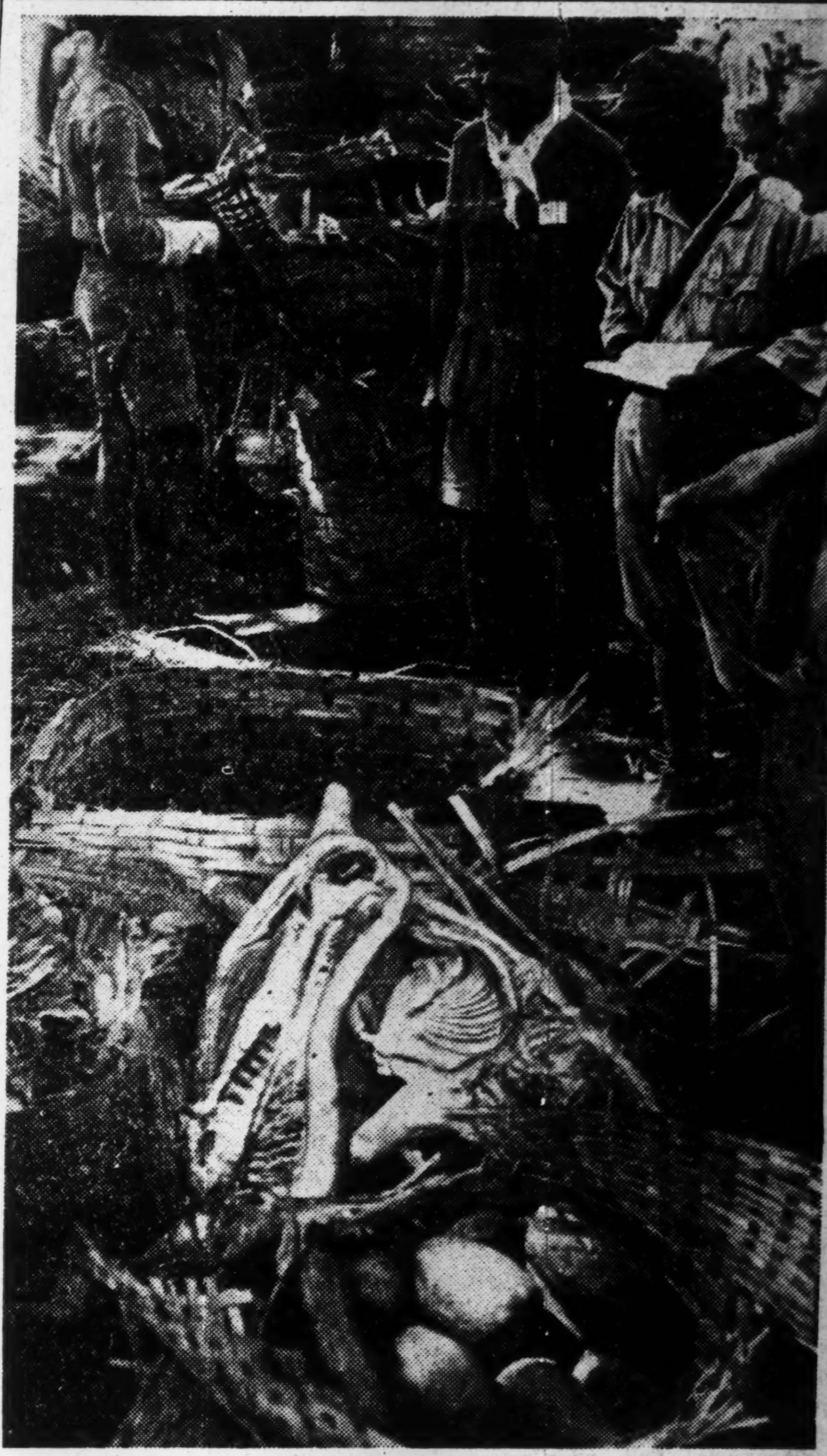
Decided by Cabinet for Adoption In August

A new badge for the men requisitioned for industrial labor is to be formally introduced from August with the revision of the people's requisitioning ordinance, it was formally decided at the Cabinet meeting on Friday.

The badge is to be made of a piece of cloth, four inches long and three and a half inches wide. It will have a design of the rising sun with a cherry blossom and a shield all dyed on the cloth to manifest the true spirit of labor for service to the nation.

The first badge will make its debut worn by the presidents of various companies who are to be requisitioned at the beginning of August.

Pork and Cabbages



The prisoners of war in Java are well taken care of. In matters of food they are well fed. Picture shows part of the food material, including pork and cabbages, delivered at the prisoners' commissariat department every day. (Passed by the War Ministry)

INSINCERITY IS SEEN OF BRITISH POLICIES

Churchill Statement Betrays Intention to Disregard Terms Of Atlantic Charter

Domei

BERLIN, July 15.—Relative to Prime Minister Winston Churchill's declaration in the British House of Commons to the effect that the Atlantic Charter has no longer the validity of a pact, public interest in Germany has been greatly stimulated, charging that it is a conventional matter for the British Government to wilfully break accords for their own selfish interest.

Dr. Paul Schmidt, Chief of the Information Bureau of the Reich Foreign Office, commented as follows:

"When the Atlantic Charter was concluded between Britain and the United States, the Anglo-American authorities outlandishly propagandized, that the pact would provide a political and spiritual base for the war against the Axis nations. With his recent denunciation of the Atlantic Charter, Prime Minister Churchill betrayed the British intention of disregarding the terms of the accord.

British Scheme Obvious

"It is obvious that the British Government is scheming to delude the minor nations in Europe into the net set by the Soviet Union."

The German press also prominently commented on the issue, the Deutsche Allegemeine Zeitung writing as follows:

"The minor nations of Europe should awake to the statement made by Prime Minister Churchill, and realize the insincerity of British policies. It is a conventional matter for the British Government to break their promises."

The Berliner Boersen-Zeitung wrote:

"The Anglo-American Governments have made further approaches on the Soviet Government, and at this juncture when the possibilities of wrenching foreign rights are increasing, they are leaving toward disregarding the ties of the Atlantic Charter. It is the minor European countries, that have been given empty promises in the Charter, that will have to suffer the consequences."

Abe's Funeral Decided

The funeral for the late Lieutenant-General Heisuke Abe, who met death at the front in the Southern Regions, is scheduled to be held at the Aoyama Funeral Hall today.

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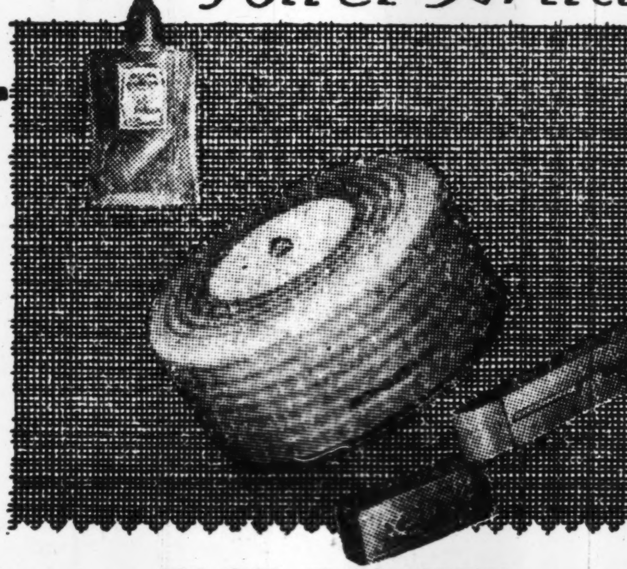

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BURMA'S REBUILDING BEING LED BY YOUTH

Young People's League Driving Force in Country's Resurrection—Doing Great Work

Domei

RANGOON, July 13.—Originally the Burmese people were quite fond of politics. This fondness of politics is probably an outcome of their longing for a free Burma by overthrowing the oppressive bond of British yoke. However, behind the mask of the "freedom of speech," the foxy British had succeeded in directing the political enthusiasm of the Burmese toward wordiness so that their pent-up energy had been wasted on useless arguments, thus confining the Burmese statesmen to political feuds around the positions of the ministers under the British Government.

Such a condition had given rise to the Youths' Movement in Burma. It was this Youths' Movement which became a strong driving force for the anti-British Independence Movement. The movement changed to an armed Independence Movemnt when the Imperial Japanese Forces advanced into Burma, and the objective of the Burmese people was accomplished with the complete occupation of the country by the Japanese Forces.

When Japan declared her intention of giving independence to Burma and reconstruction work was started in earnest, a movement for the reconstruction of Burma was also begun by the young people of the country. And the concrete manifestation of the movement was the organization of the East Asia Young People's League. This organization was based on the idea of the oneness of Asia, and its object was the participation of Burmese in the construction of Greater East Asia and of Burma which has been freed from the British yoke. It is for this purpose that the Burmese young people, who are the mainstay of the gigantic work, are being mobilized.

Movement's Objective Clear

The objective of the movement is clearly shown in the first Article of the constitution of the East Asia Asia Young People's League which states, "The Burmese people shall endeavor to contribute to the development of new Burma and to the exaltation of the glory of the peoples of East Asia." Again it is stated that "People of Burma shall, with a spirit of fairness and self-negation, establish an independent Burma, and the ethical ideas of the young people of Burma shall be based on the traditional morality of East Asia." Thus the main idea and the new morality are explicitly put forth in the beginning of the constitution. And in the successive articles of the same constitution, their pointers for the future development are stated as follows:

"The people of Burma shall abandon political party feuds for the sake of the independence of the country and shall organize a true Patriotic Young People's League. Each member of the Patriotic Young People's League of Burma shall free himself from egoistic ideas and shall become able to share all the responsibilities for the development of the independent new Burma.

"The Young Peoples' league shall, through cooperating with the young peoples of various nations of East Asia as one of the wings of the Young Peoples' League of Greater Asia, endeavor to contribute to eternal peace and happiness in East Asia.

"The destiny of Burma is inseparably bound up with the destinies of various nations of East Asia, therefore, an independent Burma must be a part of the Greater Asia Movement."

Organized Last Year

The East Asia Young People's League was organized on June 27, last year by the rallying together of the Students' League, the Young People's Reform Society, and the young people belonging to the Makin Party which existed under the British rule. Its chairman is Hla Maung, former President of the Burma Students' League. It is composed of various sub-organizations scattered all over the country with an aggregate membership of 10,000 or more, about 1,000 of whom are young women. At the present stage of the League, which may be called the beginning of the Movement, the training of its members is receiving the most emphasis.

Already, on a one-year plan established last August, representatives from the sub-organizations have been assembled at the training camp of the head office for the purpose of producing capable future leaders of the Movement, while at the same time endeavors for bringing up strong, healthy young people are being made by the establishment of private training schools. Moreover, through the organization of various societies, such activities as public meetings and publications on current subjects are being carried on. Besides these activities, the members of the League are putting themselves in the foremost line of civilian defense works and are the main bulwark of air defense, thus putting into practice the principles set down in the articles of the Constitution.

As most of the members of the League are graduates of middle or higher schools, which means that they belong to the intelligentsia, the reaction of the people toward their enlightening work is extremely favorable, and they are receiving unprecedented support from the public. Furthermore, the League members are putting themselves at the service of the Japanese Forces by organizing road repair squads and other labor service parties. They are also helping with larger-scale mobilization of laborers from among the people. Thus their activities are becoming more extensive and lively.

From the foregoing account, it is beyond any doubt that this new movement of the young people of Burma will be a great driving force in the reconstruction of new Burma.

THAI SCRIBES MAKE TOUR

Visit Peers' School, Factories and Zojoji Temple

Phairot Jaiyanama, Chief of the Thai Publicity Bureau, and Princhanusat Panyarachun, President of the Thai Press Association, visited the Peers' School on Saturday.

They also inspected a certain factory of the Mitsubishi Heavy Industries Limited and the Japan Steel Tubing Company.

On the same day, they visited the Zojoji Temple at Shiba, where the ashes of the Buddha sent from Thailand are treasured.

War Wounded Entertained

Marchioness Sachiko Yamanouchi, chairman of the Dai-Nippon Women's Association, and other leading members of the institution called at Hospital No. 2 of the Naval Medical School on Saturday and comforted wounded and sick sailors through musical and theatrical entertainments staged by young girls.

Around the Co-Prosperity Sphere

NEW CHINA CULTURE DESIRED BY KURODA

Development Vital From Standpoint of Achieving Aim Of Current War

Shanghai Times

In order that China may give birth to a new culture, it is necessary to imbue her primary and middle school pupils, that is, her rising generation, with the spirit of the New East Asia, declared Count Kiyoshi Kuroda, Director of the Institute for Internal Cultural Relations.

Speaking at a press conference at the Cathay Hotel recently, Count Kuroda said that development of a new culture is indispensable from the standpoint of achieving the aim of the War of East Asia, as well as from other angles.

Creation of a new culture in China requires a closer intercourse between Japanese and Chinese young people than is being witnessed at present, he stated, and it is necessary for Japan to assist China's youth to develop their own culture. One of the means of achieving this aim may be to invite young Chinese to Japan for studies and then have them interpret the genuine character of Japanese culture to their countrymen, Count Kuroda declared.

Evict Foreign Culture

From olden times, China has had her culture of very high quality but it has been pressed down by western culture in the course of its progress, and therefore it is indispensable for China to get rid of the ballast of foreign culture, thus breathing new life into her traditional culture. This is possible for instance, in view of the skill displayed by Chinese in new theatrical performances, he said.

Count Kuroda declared that his Institute is now holding an exhibition of Japanese pictures in Shanghai. Among the pictures on display are works regarded as national treasures, and they appear to be appreciated by Chinese visitors because the universal quality of excellent works of art can be understood by any people, he stated. Preparations have already been completed for holding a similar exhibition at Peking, he disclosed.

To Exchange Views

The purpose of Count Kuroda's tour of China is to hear the views of People on the Continent regarding the exchange of culture between China and Japan, which has become important since the outbreak of the current war. His Institute has been dispatching some of its members to China and Manchoukuo every year, and has its office at Peking. Opening of another office in Shanghai is under consideration.

Count Kuroda came to Shanghai with Hikotaro Ichikawa, former Japanese Minister to Iran. He will return to Japan via Tsinan, Tsingtao, Peking, Mengchiang (Inner Mongolia) and Manchoukuo.

Shanghai's Cosmopolitan Papers Unique; Cater to Wide Community

Publications Include Chinese, Japanese, German, Italian, French, Russian Emigrant, Soviet Russian and Jewish Journals, Magazines

Shanghai Times

An international press for an international reading public makes Shanghai one of the few cities of the world with so many and varied publications in different languages and catering to a host of readers with most exacting tastes.

Apart from millions of Chinese readers, well served by the Chinese press, foreigners are kept well informed of local and world events by a string of publications—a string that in no way was reduced by the suspension of Anglo-American propaganda mouthpieces since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia. Former Anglo-American publications have either been closed down or reformed to work along new lines.

Foreign-language publications in Shanghai are mainly Japanese, German, Italian, French, Russian emigrant and Soviet Russian newspapers and magazines of both political and cultural interest. All except the French, apart from publications in their respective mother tongues sponsor newspapers and magazines in other languages—mostly English—to cater to Shanghai's international reading public.

Tairiku Shimpo Outstanding

Outstanding among the city's Japanese publications, both by quality and quantity of reading matter in the smallest possible space is the Tairiku Shimpo, which recently incorporated the Shanghai Mainichi and is now publishing one morning and one afternoon edition.

Well-edited, the paper is divided into four main sections, all of them crammed with a wealth of reading matter. The front page of the publication is devoted to internationally important news. Economic, commercial and financial news appears on the second page of the publication, while local news of interest to the Japanese community can be found on the third page, with the entire fourth page devoted to culture and art, featuring special articles of cultural and general interest.

The afternoon edition brings to the reader late morning and early afternoon world news from the international war theaters as well as other spot news of local and domestic interest.

Prominent among the Japanese-controlled English-language publications is the Shanghai Times, a morning paper of six pages, and the four-page Shanghai Evening Post published every afternoon. Both papers are old-timers in the local journalistic world, having been catering to the local community for many years.

Many Magazines Available

The Tairiku Orai and the Gendai Tembo, are two Japanese-language monthlies, which are devoted to introducing Chinese cultural subjects and world or current news to the local Japanese reading public in the form of a well-written and well-edited vehicle. The former is devoted particularly to investigations into the problems of China and publishes articles on subjects dealing with cultural matters of interest to the local Japanese community.

Imported Japanese periodicals that are so widely read here that they can safely be included into the category of local publications from the point of view of interest, include the Kaizo (Reform), Jitsugyo-no-Nippon (Industrial Japan), Jikyoku Joho (Current Events), Yosuko (Yangtze River), Sekai Chishiki (World Knowledge), Fujin Zasshi (Women's Magazine), Gendai (Modern Times) Seinen Kurabu (Youth's Club), Shonen Kurabu (Juveniles' Club), Gendai Nippon (Modern Japan) and many less popular magazines.

These periodicals all differ from one another, as each has its own distinctive features, its particular class of readers, and occasionally they serve as mouthpieces for certain classes of people, as the titles of the magazines indicate.

Of course, home papers are also obtainable by Japanese readers in Shanghai. Japan is a country noted for its large number of publications of all kinds, so rich in their contents that even the most fastidious readers' mental palates are easily satisfied—if not, there are still many other magazines with a narrower circle of devotees. Many of the Japanese papers printed at home enjoy a wide circle of readers in Shanghai and in other cities of China, indicating the mental alertness and avidity for information and news of local Japanese readers.

In a class all by themselves are local German publications. The Ostasiatischer Lloyd is a German-language daily, catering to the comparatively small local German community, while the Noon Extra, Dr. Horst Ley's well-known English-language publication, incorporating the Italian Daily News, caters to a wide circle of English-speaking readers and brings to them German and Italian news and views at noon daily.

Supplied by Axis Agencies

These two publications depend for their news on the three European Axis agencies, Transocean, D.N.B. and Stefani, the two former being German, the latter Italian. The publications also make use of Central Press. Another prominent German publication is the XXth Century Magazine, which counts among its subscribers and readers many foreigners as well as Japanese and Chinese readers. Many of the articles contained in this magazine show breadth of knowledge and patient research of the contributors and are regarded as authoritative on the various subjects with which the contributors or writers deal. Printed on excellent paper the XXth Century also carries many pictures, which in themselves, exhibit the best that can be found in photographic art.

The Times Week and Asiana, the one a weekly, the other a monthly magazine, are also two of the outstanding English-language magazines available to local readers. Each is distinctive in its presentation of news and views, and both are well edited. The Times Week is printed on excellent quality paper and carries a number of striking pictures in each of its issues.

Another English-language monthly is the China Digest, articles in which deal with Chinese life, customs and practices. Many of the items in this magazine are direct translation from Chinese sources and are of great general and educational interest.

Chinese Magazine Popular

The China Leader is a weekly published under the auspices of T'ang Lang-Li, Ambassador on Special Assignment and Director-General of the International Publicity Board. It seeks to make foreigners better acquainted with the views of the Chinese Government leaders and with Chinese laws and regulations. Each issue contains the complete text of translated speeches of National Government leaders and the Chinese Chief Executive President Wang Ching-wei.

Among the other foreign language newspapers is the Jewish Chronicle catering to the European refugees and enjoying a comparatively wide circle of readers.

French Publications

The French community is served by the well-known Journal de Shanghai, which is already a well-known institution in East Asia. The newspaper also serves as text for students of French in both the Aurora University and the Aurora Middle School.

Profuse with information on France and the East, both topical and cultural, the Revue Nationale Chinoise, issued monthly in French, serves as an important link between France and the intelligentsia of Greater East Asia, while a French cultural circle, centered around the French Heude Museum, publishes a monthly journal, containing valuable data and results of scientific, cultural and historical research work in English.

Multi-lingual in its contents is the Italian quarterly Il Marco Polo, which in the few years of its existence has already made a name for itself not only with its luxurious printing and profuse illustrations but also because of the high standard of treatises and other articles presented within its pages. Il Marco Polo may safely be said to present a most important medium of Axis cultural intercourse.

Russian Papers

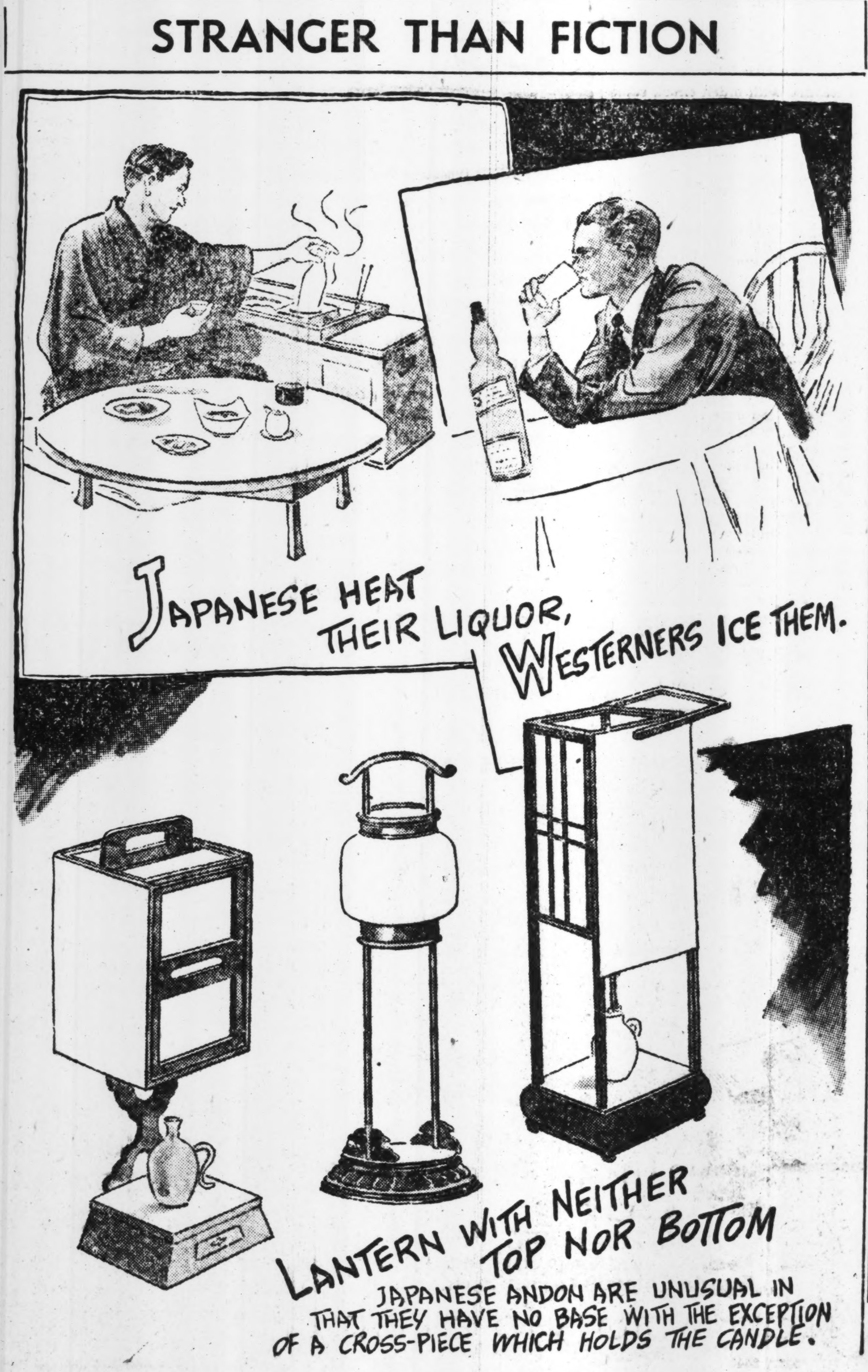
No other community has so many papers in the mother-language at their disposal as the Russian community here. Russian-language papers can be subdivided into two political groups—Russian emigrant and Soviet publications.

Among the better-known Russian newspapers and publications of the former class are the Shanghai Zaria and New Times, while the Soviet publications include the New Life and the Russian Daily News. Tass, the official Soviet news agency is also sponsoring an afternoon Daily War News bringing Soviet communiques on the progress of Russo-German hostilities as well as a number of political and cultural Chinese-language publications.

Both the Russian emigrant and the Soviet community are also served by a number of political and cultural magazines.

In addition there are a large number of technical, scientific and medical journals, such as the weekly Shanghai Medical News, the Chinese Medical Journal and others, devoted to inform members of the respective professions on the latest developments in their fields.

The number of newspapers and magazines available here justifies Shanghai's claim to be one of the few cities in the world with so international a press.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TOJO THANKS INDIAN FOR MEDICAL WORK

Dr. Sharma, in Charge of Laborers of Shonan Harbor Board, Receives Manifesto

Syonan Sinbun

Dr. B. R. Sharma, an Indian medical officer in charge of laborers of the Shonan Harbor Board, recently received a manifesto from Japanese Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo thanking him for excellent services rendered the military authorities during the past year.

Dr. Sharma, who is directly responsible for the health of laborers employed at the Harbor Board declared: "Prime Minister Tojo's manifesto has inspired me to work harder than ever in my capacity as a medical practitioner for the well being of the people." He received Prime Minister Tojo's manifesto through the Labor Control Association.

Immediately prior to the outbreak of war, Dr. Sharma was attached as medical officer to a Japanese mining company in Endau, Johore. He lost his position due to the war and when he attempted to open a dispensary of his own in Singapore, the British military authorities treated him hostilely, banning all troops from visiting his clinic. To make matters worse, he said, officers of the C.I.D. raised his home on several occasions, suspecting him to be a secret agent or spy.

Ever since the surrender, Dr. Sharma has been working wholeheartedly as medical officer attached to the Harbor Board and has played an important part in maintaining the good health of the Board's large labor force.

Blind Learn Japanese

PENANG.—While many members of the general public are now able to speak, read and write Japanese with some degree of fluency and others are catching up rapidly, a small community of children from all parts of Malai are slowly but surely picking up the language by touch.

These eager learners are the blind inmates of Poh Leung Ee Branch One (former St. Nicholas Home), who are given daily lessons in Braille under the tuition of a blind teacher.

A "forgotten community" in the sense that their doings receive scant publicity, the 30-odd children of both sexes aged between three and 19 years are not forgotten by the Government authorities, who see to it that their time is usefully occupied.

For instance, in addition to learning Japanese, the children knit woollen pull-overs, stockings and belts for the Japanese and the people here, and have just begun to be taught massage almost the only kind of work for which the blind are equipped. Their teacher learned to be a masseur in Canton, and has been in the Home for three years.

Study of Japanese began shortly after the authorities took over the Home in the middle of last year and progress has been satisfactory. "The efficiency and smooth running of the Home is largely due to the inmates themselves who know what is required of them," declared the matron of the Home.

Chinese Push Farming

Large-scale cultivation is being undertaken by the Oversea Chinese Association in Shonan, by reclaiming about 100 acres of waste land at the 6½ milestone Yong Chu Kang Road.

Many laborers are now daily carrying on the reclamation work which is expected to be finished soon.

It is learned the land will be set aside for planting various foodstuffs other than padi, the first crop of which will be harvested in a few months.

The project will also serve as an object lesson to make the Chinese community in Shonan more appreciative of the profound significance of the 'Grow-More-Food' campaign. Much has been done in this direction by the Association through the sub-committee specially appointed for this purpose.

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The Vendetta of Ako

The Vendetta of Ako

EIJI YOSHIKAWA

TRANSLATED BY TSUNEO TOMONAGA

Chapter 25
Separation

The Hosokawa clan of Higo, the Matsudaira clan of Iyo, the Mori clan of Nagato and the Mizuno clan of Mikawa.

The warriors from the four clans, numbering about 1,500, were outside Hoki-no-Kami's house. They were standing near the fence, and on both sides of the road, and had been standing there in the rain for hours since evening.

"Are they not ready yet?" asked one. It was about 11:30 "It seems not."

"We can't see what's going on inside."

The rain had trickled in under their capes, and the men were shivering with cold.

The division of the Ako ronin had been decided as follows:

To Lord Hosokawa Etchu-no-Kami Tadatoshi .... 17 men
To Lord Matsudaira Oki-no-
To Lord Mori Kai-no-Kami Tsunamoto .... 10 men
To Lord Mizuno Kenmotsu Tadayuki .... 9 men

The men outside the gate had come to escort the ronin to their respective destinations. The Hosokawa clan had marshalled 700 men in readiness for emergency.

It had been about two in the afternoon when the Bakufu had ordered the Hosokawa clan to receive the men allotted to its care. Working feverishly, the clan members had completed their preparations by evening, and had gone to the Sengakuji Temple to escort their wards. They had drawn a blank there, and had been told that the ronin had been ordered to the house of the Chief-Superintendent, where they would be handed over to their guardians. The Hosokawa warriors had therefore tramped through the slushy roads to Hoki-no-Kami's residence, and being told that the ronin would be handed over at 10 p.m., they had waited patiently for the hour to come. But it was now 11 p.m., and the rain was worse.

The other three clans were no better. They were all hungry and tired and cold, and the rain continued to pour down on them.

From over the fence they could see several fires inside, and the rain was reflected slantwise against the glow towards the sky.

"This is too much," declared somebody. "What on earth is the Superintendent doing? Let's inquire."

The waiting men could not be blamed for feeling rebellious.

But Hirano Kyuroemon, a chief vassal of the Hosokawa clan, came forward to pacify the disgruntled ones.

"Be patient," he said. "I just asked the vassals of Sengoku Hoki-no-Kami, and was told that the delay is due to a special order of the Chief-Superintendent."

"What? Then the delay is intentional?" Hirano's explanation seemed to increase their anger.

But Hirano went on: "Yes. The Chief-Superintendent ordered it. You see, those men inside there will soon be separated, and will never meet again. It is their last night together on this earth. Father and son, uncle and nephew, friend and friend—they will part and never meet again . . ."

Hirano had no need to finish his sentence, for his hearers understood at once. They nodded, and some of them dashed the tears from their eyes.

"We understand! So that's the reason! We'll wait for them as long as they want us to. Every moment we wait will prolong one of their precious moments on this earth. What is the rain, the cold the fatigue? We'll wait!"

About midnight, Miyake Tobei, the Counselor of the Hosokawa clan was called in, together with his attendant Kamada Gunnosuke.

"At last. . ." thought the waiting men, and their hearts ached for the Ako ronin.

The ronin allotted to the Hosokawa clan included Kuranosuke, Yoshida Chuzaemon, Hara, Hazama, Kataoka, Onodera, Horibe Yahei and others, seventeen in all. Chikara was not included.

Chikara had been allotted to the Matsudaira clan. His father called him aside before the parting.

"Chikara, it is good-bye."

"Yes, father. This is the last time I look into your face."

"You remember? What I always told you. . ."

"I have not forgotten. Father, have no worry."

"H'm." Kuranosuke nodded satisfaction.

A silent father loves his son best, and Kuranosuke, doubtless must have felt all the agonies of a father who was parting from his son forever.

The face of Chikara appeared before him every time he shut his eyes in the palanquin that was bearing him to the Hosokawa mansion.

The Matsudaira, Mori and Mizuno clans in turn received the ronin allotted to them. When all the warriors of the four clans had formed ranks and were ready to depart, the scene in front of the house of Chief-Superintendent Hoki-no-Kami was like a battlefield. The seven hundred warriors of the Hosokawa clan, especially, were equipped splendidly for battle, as befitting a clan of 540,000 koku.

When this clan started for home, men carrying lanterns fixed to tall poles went first, followed by men with hand lanterns. Next came the mounted warriors, and the rear was brought up by the foot-soldiers.

The Hosokawa Mansion was in Takanawa. The seventeen ronin, conveyed in palanquins, were carried in through the Meguro Gate. The time was already past two in the morning.

On the way to the mansion, the ronin heard a voice addressing them as follows:

"If there is anything you desire, or wish to be done, please call for Horiuchi Deneimon, who will be only too glad to serve you. If it is stuffy inside the palanquins, please say so, and the doors shall be opened. Anything you desire shall be done. . ."

This was repeated several times during the journey from the Chief-Superintendent's house to the Hosokawa Mansion. When they arrived, the ronin found that Lord Hosokawa Etchu-no-Kami was up waiting for them. This was, on his part, a courtesy going beyond what was required of him out of respect for the Shogun's command.

As the seventeen men were in the great hall Lord Hosokawa came out personally to greet them.

"You men must be very tired," he said sympathetically.

He looked round at them, and went on,

"Personally, I think that what you have done is worthy of the highest commendation. The hour is already late, so please rest at ease. If there is anything you require, please do not hesitate to call the attendants."

Kuranosuke and his men were dazed. They were guilty of having acted against the law of the land, and they had not expected such kindness. They could hardly believe their senses that a great lord of a clan with 540,000 koku had personally come to greet them.

They prostrated themselves on the floor before Lord Hosokawa, and their hearts were stifled with tears of gratitude. So great was their feeling that they could not find the words to express it.

(To Be Continued)

Profiles

(Continued From Page 6)

He also goes in for the manly sports of hunting and fishing.

But Dr. Kubo's whole life has been devoted to coal, so that it is only natural that on this subject he should be most eloquent. Says Dr. Kubo: "Fate, it seems, has marked me out be a collier. Well, until the time when I stand with one foot in the coffin, I will serve my country through coal." And on the subject of boosting coal production, he says, "I hope to see the day when the level of coal production in Manchoukuo is brought up to that in Japan. "And that day," he adds with a hearty laugh, "is not so very far off."

Dr. Toru Kubo is now in a position where he might well retire, but he finds that it is not so easy to throw off the habits of work of a lifetime. In his working duds and with his legs encased in leggings, his colorful figure can be seen tramping the highways and byways of Manchoukuo seeing to it that coal production is kept up to the mark.

Music Notes

To collect contributions for military funds, a "Grand Children's Concert" will be held at the Kyoritsu Hall from 1 p.m. today, under the auspices of the Tokyo Metropolitan Federation of Homefront Service Associations. Among the offerings are Mozart's Serenade played by the Tokyo Children's String Orchestra under the baton of Yoshimichi Toyoda; violin solos by four-year old Masasuke Toyoda (Dvorak's Humoresque) and nine-year-old Koro Toyoda (Vitali's Chaconne); Miss Michiko Hirata's playing of Chopin's Etude Opus 10 No. 12 and Liszt's "La Campanella" Etude; children's chorus offerings directed by Miss Michiko Dan; Harmonica Band performances by the Nambu Harmonica Band conducted by Shinki Nambu; and various children's song and dance renditions.

Light musical and dancing entertainments will be offered in a special concert at the Hibiya Public Hall, from 7 p.m. Monday, featuring appearances by Miss Noriko Awaya, popular singer, with her ensemble, and Takashi Masuda, solo dancer of the Nippon Gekijo, leading his ballet troupe.

An attempt to interpret Beethoven's Seventh Symphony as a ballet will be undertaken by Yusaku Azuma and his ballet company in a series of performances at the Kabuki Theater, 6:30 p.m. Wednesday and Thursday, July 28 and 29. "Les Silphides," a ballet with music selected from Chopin's compositions, and an interpretation of Claude Debussy's "Prelude a l'Appresmidi d'un Faune" are also included in the program. The musical accompaniment will be played by the Dai Toa Symphony Orchestra, conducted by Kojiro Kobune.

Koscak Yamada, foremost Japanese composer-conductor, is to visit Bangkok as a member of the special cultural mission which will be dispatched to Thailand in November and December of this year in connection with the opening of the Nippon-Thai Cultural Hall in Bangkok. The delegation, which is to include prominent representatives from the fields of Japanese medical science, architecture, Buddhism, literature, and music, will be headed by Prince Nobusuke Takatsukasa, world-famous authority on ornithology.

Mr. Yamada is also expected on the occasion to undertake an inspection of musical conditions in Thailand on behalf of the cultural authorities of Japan and investigate the possibilities of future cooperation in the musical field between Japan and Thailand.

The world-famous xylophone virtuoso, Yoichi Hiraoka, and Miss Aiko Saida, well-known contralto, are also slated to accompany the delegation. Mr. Hiraoka's visit to Thailand will be of special interest on the ground that musical instruments of the xylophone type are a distinct and prominent feature of almost all classical music of Thailand.

A Japanese version of Act II from the opera "Aida" by the Italian composer Verdi, in a concert-style performance, is announced by the Nippon Philharmonic Orchestra for the program of its first subscription concert of the coming autumn season, which will be held at the Hibiya Public Hall for three days, September 22 and 23 (for subscribers), and September 23 (extra performance).

Attention is called to the change of the commencing hour, which will be advanced to 6 p.m. (instead of 7 p.m. as during the past season). Subscriptions and admission tickets which had so far been handled by all Play Guide stores and branches and other ordinary musical booking offices, will from now on be handled exclusively by a special booking service to be established by the Nippon Philharmonic Orchestra from Tuesday, July 20, at the Ginza branch of the Nippon Gakki Company, Ginza Street, 7-Chome (Phone Ginza 57-3520 and 3521).

BIG PROGRESS SEEN IN JAVA INDUSTRIES

Industrial Development Phenomenal; Island Can Now Meet War Demands

The industrial reconstruction of Java, since the beginning of 1943, has firmly adjusted itself to the changing conditions brought about by the Greater East Asia War, and has reached the stage where the increasing demands of the war, such as the establishment of supply bases and the positive increase of production, can be met with confidence.

In the agricultural field, five-year plans for the increase of cotton and hemp have been published. Concerning cotton, more than 80 per cent of the estimated area have been planted between February and June, and the young cotton plants are showing great promise. Hemp supplies, too, were assured by the establishment, last autumn, of seed-beds near Solo. At this rate, by 1948, the last year of the five-year plan, it is expected to obtain a sufficient amount of yellow hemp, the raw material for hempen sacks. Ramie hemp, too, will continue to be cultivated from this year. It is a noteworthy fact that tea plantations in the Highlands of the central and western part of the Island have been reserved for the cultivation of hemp.

Shortly after the occupation of the Island, the Japanese military authorities established a public commission for the management of agricultural enterprises, thereby insuring the continued production of rubber, quinine, tea, coffee and kapok, as well as sugar, which together form the backbone of Javanese economy. In this way, the confusion arising from the sudden prohibition of the exportation of these commodities was effectively prevented. Hereafter plantations producing these commodities, with the exception of quinine plantations, the production of which will be increased, will be kept in working condition to meet the demands of the post-war economy.

Foodstuff Increase

Two-year plans for the increase of foodstuffs, such as rice, soy beans corn and peanuts, was formulated on May 13 and 14 this year. During two years, beginning 1944, about 80 per cent of the rice-fields in the Island will be planted with a variety which yields more rice per acre than the ordinary variety, with the object of increasing rice production per unit area by the improvement of the seeds. Thus Javanese agriculture, which had been conducted on out-of-date methods for the last several hundred years, is now being injected with new life born of the advanced agricultural technique of Japan, and great hopes are held for the future.

With regard to sugar production, the Japanese authorities appointed, shortly after the establishment of military administration, a committee for the management of the sugar business. This committee consisting of Japanese experts was entrusted with the business formerly conducted by the Sugar Syndicate, the Sugar Distributing Association, and the Experimental Institute for Sugar Production, and it is now engaged in the work of rehabilitating the plantations and refineries. In view of the further study being made on the methods of sugar production, plans formulated from the standpoint of conditions governing demand and supply during the earlier period of the greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere will see gradual revision in line with changing conditions. In order to insure the position of Java as the greatest sugar producing country, the Military Administration published on June 5 this year the establishment of a public commission, already mentioned above. This commission will supervise the cultivation of sugar, distribution of the finished experimental products, and all the other duties connected with the production of sugar and any by-products that may be later developed. The actual management of the plantations and the factories is to be left to the five existing firms, which have now been incorporated into the public commission system.

Industries

Although Java already has industries producing soap, matches, paper, glass, textiles, beer, paint, tires, electric light bulbs, and refined drinking water, and also has machinery repair shops, they are not developed sufficiently to meet the needs of the Island itself. Nevertheless it is clear that the Island occupies an important position as the industrial center of the occupied areas in the South. As the authorities of the Military Administration have, since the occupation of the Island, been exerting themselves for the development and substantiation of the light industries centering around those which produce war materials and daily necessities, these industries have been showing marked increase in their productive capacities, even surpassing the estimated amount of production. Furthermore, in conjunction with the regulation enforced by the public commission on consumption of the more important commodities, the industrial products of the Island will become not only sufficient to meet demands within the Island but can be expected to supply outside regions as well.

Concerning soap, paper, paint, glass, etc., the immediate requirements for their increased production are the reorganization of factories and the securing of sodium bi-carbonate and other industrial chemicals. At present special efforts are being made for the building-up of these fundamental industries. With all the requirements of industrialization at hand, such as electric power, petroleum, excellent sugar refineries, salt, sulphur, coal, and iodine from Madura Island the future of the Javanese scientific industry has great possibilities.

Minerals and Shipbuilding

As was shown in the report entitled "Reminiscences of a Year of Military Administration," published by the authorities on the occasion of the first anniversary of the occupation of Java, the mineral products of the Island, consisting of phosphorus, coal, lead and zinc, are being increased by accelerating work on the old mines and by investigating and opening up new mines, through which Java as a mining country is showing quite a variety of products. The fact that coal is mentioned as one of the mining products of Java is noteworthy. Petroleum and iodine are also being produced in increasing quantities.

Due to the abundant teakwood which is grown on the Island, coupled with her rich manpower, Java's shipbuilding is making remarkable progress. All the shipyards are making all-out efforts with the aid of the superior Japanese technique.

The forestry of Java can be classified into teak forests and "mixed" forests. In a civilized country such as Java, forestry does not occupy such an important position, but the teak forests in the central and eastern part of the Island, estimated at 800,000 hectares, are becoming more and more important in connection with the large-scale woodenshipbuilding, and an increase in the cultivation of this particular wood is being planned for the future. The cultivation of the acacia, which is known as an excellent source of tannin, is also being carried on.

Concert Reviews

Jan Kiepura and Martha Eggerth

From July 8—13 at the Nichigeki Shogekijo, Tokyo. Jan Kiepura in the role of "Mario" in "My Heart calls for You" gave some thrilling moments, both vocally and otherwise, namely, visually (he sang some of his best numbers on the top of a mast!), and it was certainly a film one should not have missed for the excellent singing it contained therein in addition to a melodramatic story that usually surrounds a travelling opera company.

Tokyo Symphony Orchestra

On July 11 at the Hibiya Public Hall. The orchestra under the direction of Manfred Gurlitt with the Tokyo Mixed Chorus. The program: Mignon Overture by Ambroise Thomas, Grieg's Peer Gynt Suite (Morning Mood, Anitra's Dance, Arabian Dance, Solveik's Song, In the Hall of the Mountain King), Strauss' "Blue Danube" Waltz (with Chorus), Hungarian Rhapsody No. 2 by Liszt, and Borodin's "Polovtsian Dances" from the opera "Prince Igor."

The charming, somewhat ingenuous music from "Mignon" opened the program; its delicate texture and want of dramtic passion might not appeal to the more sophisticated audience so strongly, but nevertheless one would not care to be deprived of the naive allurement of the music altogether.

The orchestra under the direction of Mr. Gurlitt negotiated the none too easy "Moderato, tempo di Polacca" Movement quite well indeed, though one would have wished for a shade more precision and "delicatemente" in the general nuance, for which the strings had to take the most of the blames.

"Peer Gynt Suite" was, of course, written by Grieg at Ibsen's suggestion on one of his dramas of the same name. "Morning Mood" forms the prelude to the Fourth Act of the play; the performance brought out some of the serene, idyllic mood of the music without so much dramatic suggestions. One of the most fascinating numbers followed, "Anitra's Dance;" it is the music of the dance with which the daughter of the Bedouin chief tries to beguile the inconstant Peer; the music at once captures one's attention with its peculiarly enchanting rhythms and melodic elements.

The overplayed "Blue Danube" Waltz followed; despite its wonderful melodic flow of the ancient river full of romantic as well as of historical purport, the performance seemed to have presented a problem of quite another character, namely, that of musical perversity by "hooking" the accent whenever the poor thing made its appearance, thus impairing the lovely rhythmic effect to a perceptible degree. The coherence between the orchestra and the chorus did not seem to have had that spontaneous coordination, and the chorus itself did not give one the impression of having any characteristic tonal unity; the tonal colors of the higher and the lower voices seemed to be a little too dissimilar. However, due to the intrinsic value of the music, the performance on the whole was quite enjoyable.

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TOKYO, SUNDAY, JULY 18, 1943

Maj.-Gen. Yahagi's Report

The calm note of steady confidence voiced by Major-General Nakao Yahagi in declaring that Japan welcomes any positive American attempt at a counter-offensive because such a move merely serves to offer Japan the opportunity to inflict huge, devastating man-power losses on the enemy and smash his strategy is graphically expressive of the deep faith which the entire Japanese nation has in its ability to win the final victory.

A spirit of grim determination to overcome all obstacles runs through the entirety of Major-General Yahagi's report to the Central Coöperative Council of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association on Friday.

It is noteworthy that the Army Spokesman pointed out the superiority of Japan's spiritual strength over the enemy's sole reliance on mechanical and material power. This is particularly significant because all things being equal, or nearly equal, it is the nation with the greatest reservoir of indomitable fighting spirit that will win in any decisive struggle such as the world is witnessing today.

As Japan's spokesmen have pointed out time and time again in the past, it is the quality of the men who man the weapons of war which determines the true effectiveness of those weapons. Weapons alone are powerless without the warriors to give edge to the sword and direction to the fire of guns.

Then, too, it is significant that Major-General Yahagi should have predicted that America's highly vaunted production capacity will reach its peak by autumn of this year. This means that America, if it is to do anything at all in the way of a counter-offensive, must do it quickly because it is rapidly nearing the point of maximum development. After that point has been reached, America's chances for even limited success in its operations will diminish in geometric progression. In fact, there will be very little for the United States to do other than to sit tight and feebly hope that the Axis Powers do not grow any stronger.

But just as the United States is doomed to stop growing in strength in the near future, it is also apparent that Japan will become increasingly more powerful as time goes on for every factor favors us in this war. The longer the war drags on, the more impregnable will our position become, especially in view of the sweeping progress which is being made in the development of the vast war resources now available in the Southern Regions and other parts of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

It is interesting to note that, unlike the situation in the United States, there are no striking laborers, no profiteering capitalists, no complaining politicians and no disgruntled minorities in Japan. Here, everyone has his shoulder at the wheel, pushing mightily toward complete victory over the foes.

With these incontrovertible facts in mind, the people of Japan will continue wholeheartedly to devote their attention on the immediate problem of winning the war. And together with their efforts to bring the current war to a successful consummation, the Japanese people will strive to bring about the realization of the greater objectives: the establishment of the Co-Prosperity Sphere, the bringing about of a real and lasting peace and a great new order.

The Problem of the Smaller Nations

The role of the smaller nations, both in East Asia and in Europe, is increasing in importance as the war progresses, and is bound to grow more important not only in the years during which the war will be continued but in the post-war period as well. Anglo-American propagandists would have the world believe that the smaller nations of Europe are being oppressed by the Axis Powers. How utterly false this contention is can be seen in the fact that the soldiers of Hungary, of Rumania, of Czechoslovakia, of France, of Denmark and of other nations are fighting side by side with the soldiers of Germany and Italy. Day by day it is being demonstrated that the small nations are coming nearer the Axis, participating with it and throwing their full strength into the common effort. One instance of this may be seen in the fact that German industry is today being aided by workers from the smaller nations of Europe. This can only mean that there is complete confidence and collaboration between them. Anglo-American propagandists may contend that this is forced labor, but it is obvious that no country can afford to permit forced labor in its key industries in time of war.

The policy of Italy's New Regime has always been based on recognizing and respecting the rights of the smaller nations. This solicitude was expressed by Il Duce Mussolini at the time of his meeting with Reichsfuehrer Hitler at Salsburg and again more recently, in his message to Prime Minister Tojo. The policy of the New Regime is based on nationalism. This means the fullest respect for the nationality and sovereignty of all nations great and small, and in this respect is in perfect accord with the policy of this country. Italy's ethical concept of nationality vouchsafes the same respect for the independence and integrity of other nations that she demands for herself.

Thus, viewed against the historic setting of man's struggle for the betterment of human welfare, and in the light of what has happened and is happening both in Europe and in East Asia, the Anglo-American war aims as etherealized in the avowal that these two nations are fighting to protect the smaller nations from the Axis, is nothing if it is not hypocrisy. It would be surprising if, in the face of Japan's decision to grant full independence to the Filipinos and the Burmese within the current year and other acts of unprecedented magnanimity towards the smaller nations of East Asia, and in the face of increasing evidence of Italo-German solicitude for the smaller nations of Europe, some degree of confusion and doubt regarding the sincerity of their avowed war aims has not already been created in the minds of the peoples of the United States and Britain.

Underneath these doubts lies the great conundrum of the time. Economic profits at the expense of the smaller nations and a sense of social superiority over the rest of the world, are the basis of Anglo-American "democracy." These countries cannot countenance an attack upon the foundations of this selfish ideal, yet they must pretend that their war objective is expounded in the Atlantic Charter.

To the individual American and Britisher, with his naturally limited point of view, the total picture must look as chaotic as the wrong side of a tapestry. The recent avowal that the United States, Britain and the Soviet Union should constitute the backbone of the post-war world, simply does not jibe with the hitherto expressed scheme of Anglo-American aspirations for the smaller nations. The treatment of these nations by Japan and our Axis partners has, in the meantime, only made clear the genuineness of our war aims. The picture is crystal clear to us. As time passes and as our program takes on even more concrete shape, there should be a full awakening even among our enemies to the wise purpose for which we are fighting.

When the history of the Anglo-American domination of the world comes to an end and a new world order on a more equitable basis replaces it, that will be no less startling than that other peoples have had to abandon fundamental beliefs which were just as unsound but which they regarded at that time to be an eternal certainty. The replacing of the Anglo-American domination of the world by a new world order, can, however, be made possible only through the fullest cooperation among the Axis powers—a cooperation which, fortunately, is being made more and more feasible not only in the military but in the economic, cultural and other realms.

A Year Ago Today

July 18, 1942

Twenty-five enemy merchantmen with an aggregate tonnage of about 200,000 were sent to the bottom of the sea by Imperial Japanese submarines during the one-month period between early in June and early in July, when these "sea wolves" were operating in the West Indian Ocean and South African waters, according to the communique released today by the Imperial Headquarters.

* * *

The air, surface and undersea arms of the Imperial Japanese Navy from the start of the War of Greater East Asia up to July 10 accounted for the sinking and destruction of 366 enemy merchantmen with an aggregate of 1,935,000 tons over widely scattered theaters of war, reveals the communique issued today by the Imperial Headquarters.

* * *

With the complete occupation of Panshihwei, Japanese blue-jackets who yesterday stormed into the city, this morning launched an intensive campaign to clear Mount Wuniu, which is situated to the north of the city, of enemy remnants which fled there for refuge shortly before Japanese troops occupied Panshihwei.

News Behind the News

By Masao Dodo

Mark Twain's Ghost Over Washington

Gone are the days when the people of the United States could look toward a Will Rogers or a Hugh S. Johnson for apt epigrams to throw open the valve of their pent-up feelings and help let off the steam. The absence of epigrammatists is particularly conspicuous in Washington this summer. The political atmosphere at Washington is in dire need of just such wit for the relief of its exasperating sultriness.

All through the long session of the 78th Congress, Washington was a sweltering pot of rebellious hodgepodge. Many bubbles of grudge kept coming up to the surface, bursting with loud splashes. The U.S. Food Administrator Chester Davis' resignation was one. The scandalizing feud between Vice-President Wallace and Secretary of Commerce Jones is another. The two explosions, together with other minor outbursts, mercilessly exposed the demoralizing frailty of the wartime Administration. They brought up sharp political issues, one after another, over Roosevelt's way of handing out high governmental posts while withholding final authority for the execution of the jobs or superimposing other functionaries over them.

A Hugh S. Johnson would have called the whole thing "the Hail of Dead Cats"—as he did the N.R.A. debacle of 1934—and washed his hands clean of the sordid business. A Fiorello LaGuardia would have called the disputants "the Semicolon Boys"—as he did the New Deal bureaucrats of former days—and make light of the entire situation. The people would have guffawed over these humorous characterizations. And after the hearty American laughter, they would have felt relieved of the distressing psychological burden.

But not so with the United States today. In the absence of political humorists, the angry explosions serve only to add to the oppressive heat of the amtosphere.

Weary Road Back

The legislative circumstances that surrounded Roosevelt's food subsidy plan also added to the feverish temperature of Washington's political hodgepodge. The way the bill was tossed about in the line of crossfire between the Capitol Hill and the White House was a damning proof that the United States remains, even in wartime, a nation of cross purposes.

Behind the controversy was the broad question of inflation. Every American—including President Roosevelt and all Congressmen—says the inflation must be curbed. But as a matter of fact, every pressure group in the United States adamantly demands its full share in the immediate benefit of every inflationary measure. To stem the tide, America will have to renounce the entire course of the New Deal economic policy that dates back to March, 1933. And no one today seems to have the courage to do so.

Along the path of this reckless drive, America's national economy has been fitted with many accelerating devices such as: the abrogation of gold clauses in all public and institutional debts; the Thomas Amendment to the Agricultural Adjustment Act that entailed the Presidential power to (1) engage in the open market operation of Governmental bonds up to three billion dollars, (2) issue fiat money up to another three billion dollars, (3) reduce the gold content of the dollar up to 50 per cent, and (4) issue fiats on the national stock of silver; a series of pump-priming credit schemes to lift the nation's business; another series of "scarcity" policies which included the "Plow Under" farm program and international trade restriction by high tariffs.

An Alfred E. Smith would have pointed his accusing finger at the "Baloney Dollar"—as he did in 1934—if the people of today had the courage and honesty to admit the folly. America's national temper has undergone a radical change since. The people are no longer able to guffaw at such penetrating remarks.

Revival of Criticism

Lately, there has arisen in the United States a group of men and women who venture some disparaging remarks against Roosevelt's way of political life. Clare Booth Luce came out with a statement that the Rooseveltian Four Freedoms were nothing but so much "dazzle dust" and utterly inapplicable anywhere except in the United States. Walter Lippmann, Wendell Willkie, Bruce Bliven and many others have become sharply critical of Roosevelt's policy.

One of the recent recruits to this genus of American critics was reported by a neutral agency to have declared: "The 78th Congress has been the most rebellious Congress the President has had to face since he first took office in 1933. It has unfortunately been swayed with extraordinary ease by well-organized pressure groups. There is one thing no one can deny this Congress from being. It has been a rubber stamp Congress."

A veteran high-brow journalist also joined this group recently. Examining the situation in the Middle West, this writer pointed out: "Chicago remains the center of the greatest opposition at present to the national policy. It must be confessed that one gets little feeling in the Middle West that the war is being fought for any particular idealistic purpose."

Strange as it may seem, the group is being strongly re-enforced in Great Britain. A Washington correspondent of a London newspaper characterized the current Washington quandary as the "Battle of Washington." A writer on a London financial journal was recently quoted as pointing out in his discussion on the the present lag in America's armament production: "The big era of construction is definitely over."

Two Basic Features

Obviously, it is too early to predict whether the group will grow forthwith to become a durable force behind public opinion in the United States. Such deceptive devices of Roosevelt's as the current Sicilian adventure is likely to retard its growth. Whether the group represents a resurgence of the Rogers-Johnson witticism is subject to still graver doubts.

Glancing over the current American output of self-criticism, one becomes at once aware of its two outstanding features. Firstly, it is the absence of genuine idealism in the war purposes of the United States—as witness the veteran American journalist's words which describe the sentiment of Middle-Westerners and also Clare Booth Luce's characterization of the Four Freedoms as "dazzle dust." Secondly, it is the decisive influence of pressure groups on the policy of the United States—as witness the words of another American writer, quoted in these columns, which describes the 78th Congress.

These features have been two of the basic factors in Roosevelt's domestic and foreign policies throughout the last decade. Even after Pearl Harbor, the two features have ever been latent in all Rooseveltian designs. Their historical background extends much further back than 1933.

In the Coolidge Era, the political atmosphere of Washington became unbearably oppressing when America's corrupt imperialism refused independence to the Philippines on the one hand and, on the other brought upon itself the Teapot Dome oil scandal. It was precisely at this psychological moment that Will Rogers put the provoking query: "What's the matter? Have they struck oil (in the Philippines), too?" In those days, the American people could guffaw over the verbal lariat.

But not so with the situation today.

Still further removed is the United States today from the age that produced Mark Twain—among whose bequests the world still remembers such a rollicking statement as: "Man is the only animal that blushes—or needs to." The American people today seem no longer able to "take it."

Ghastly Prospect

But why?—one is tempted to ask. Mark Twain, of course, belonged to a different day and age. Both Will Rogers and Hugh S. Johnson are dead. But Alfred E. Smith and Fiorello La Guardia are still very much alive. So are other minor American masters of constructive sarcasm. But, today, none seems to "take." Why is it?

The question is so subtle that no brief answer could be conclusive. Nevertheless, a few palpable reasons for the case may be advanced here.

In the first place, people usually can take a cutting remark as a friendly joke when they have a hope for eventual correction of an evil or atone for their guilt. But when their realization of an error is overwhelming, they are either dismayed into silence or driven to a desperate attempt at white-washing their guilt. The Rooseveltian concoction of the Atlantic Charter, the Four Freedoms, and other high-flown pronouncements is precisely the latter case.

In the second place, when the prospect of the punishment appears so grim as a disastrous defeat in a war, the people are easily led into a desperate fight in an attempt to decide the issue by sheer violence. A natural course for a leader in a case of this sort is to make a virtue of necessity. This again seemed America's case in the initial stage of the present war.

In either case, the undertone of such a sentiment is the lament of Macbeth:

> "I am in blood
> Stept in so far that, should I wade
> no more,
> Returning were as tedious as go
> o'er."

Faced with a situation such as this, even a Will Rogers or a Hugh S. Johnson can but throw up his hands in despair and let the folly continue on its calamitous course. And yet, voices of wise counsel are bound to be heard above the tumult—as were the belated and tragic entreaties of Lady Macbeth. The resurgence of America's saner critics is precisely a case in point. Roosevelt has smothered the Mark Twain tradition. But its ghost still haunts the distressing atmosphere over Washington. The ghost draws no laughter. It only terrifies the meek and exasperates the others.

This Is India

By SUBHAS CHANDRA BOSE

Part VIII

The most important party or organization in India is the Indian National Congress, founded in 1885. It has its branches all over India. There is a central committee for the whole country called the All-India Congress Committee, which consists of about 350 members. This committee elects an executive committee for the year, called the Working Committee. Each province has a Provincial Congress Committee and under this committee there are district, subdivisional (or tahsil or taluka), union and village Congress Committees. The different Congress Committees are all formed on the elective principle.

Leader is Mahatma

The leader of the Congress is Mahatma Gandhi who is the virtual dictator. The Working Committee since 1929 has been elected according to his dictation and no one can find a place on that committee who is not thoroughly submissive to him and his policy.

Within the Congress there are Extremists who hold radical views on social and economic questions, i.e., questions relating to caste, to landlord versus peasant and to capital versus labor. This group also advocates a more vigorous and activist policy for the achievement of political freedom.

Within the Indian National Congress there is an important and influential Moslem group and this group has its representatives in the Congress Cabinet—that is, the Working Committee. In this group are Moulana Abul Kalam Azad of Calcutta, Dr. M. A. Ansari of Delhi, and Dr. Mohammed Alam of Lahore. Among the Hindu leaders of the Congress there are some who are inclined towards the Hindu Mahasabha—for instance, Pandit Madan Mohon Malaviya of Benares and M. S. Aney of Berar.

Rapprochement Effected

Before 1918, the Congress had two groups—the Extremists (or Nationlists) and the Moderates (or Liberals). In 1907, the Extremists were driven out of the Congress, but in 1916 at the Lucknow Congress, rapprochement was effected. In 1918, the Moderates being outnumbered by the Extremists, seceded from the Congress and started the All-India Liberal Federation. The present leaders of the Liberal Party are Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru of Allahabad, Sir Chimanlal Setalvad and Sir Pheroze Sethna of Bombay, the Right Hon. V. Srinivasa Sastri and Sir Sivaswami Iyer of Madras, Mr. Chintamani of Allahabad, and J. N. Basu of Calcutta. Among the present-day Congress leaders who are loyal supporters of the Mahatma, are Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel of Gujerat, Dr. M. A. Ansari of Delhi, Mr. Rajendra Prasad of Patna, Dr. Mohammed Alam and Sardar Sardul Singh of Lahore, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru of Allahabad, Mr. Rajagopalachari of Madras, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, the celebrated poetess, Moulana Abul Kalam Azad of Calcutta, Mr. Abhyankar of Nagpur, Jairamdas Daulatram of Karachi and Dr. B. C. Roy of Calcutta. Among them Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's popularity is, by general consent, the highest.

Communal Organizations

Besides the above political parties comprising members of all communities, there are communal organizations whose avowed object is to secure the loaves and fishes for members of their own community. Among the Moslems, the All-India Moslem League is the most important organization, having been started as early as 1906. During 1920 and 1924, the Moslem League was eclipsed by the All-India Khilafat Committee. But after the abolition of the Khalifate in 1924, the Khilafat movement in India collapsed, and the Moslem League regained its former importance.

Besides the Moslem League, there are other organization of recent growth, like the All-India Moslem Conference. The prominent communal Moslem leaders are the Aga Khan, M. A. Jinnah (who was a Congress leader up to 1920), Sir Mohammed Ikbal of Lahore, Sir Mohammed Yakub of the United Provinces and Shafi Daudi of Patna. Moulana Shaukat Ali, once a prominent Congress and Khilafat leader, has, on several occasions, identified himself with the communal Mohammedans. Sir Abdur Rahim occupies a position between the communal leaders on the one side and the Nationalist Moslem leaders on the other.

Mahasabha Comes Into Existence

As a counterblast to the All-India Moslem League, the Hindu Mahasabha has come into existence for the avowed object of protecting the rights of the Hindus. It has influential support in some parts of India. Among the prominent leaders are Ramananda Chatterji of Calcutta (Editor of the Modern Review). Dr. B. S. Moonje of Nagpur, Bhai Parmanand of Lahore, N. C. Kelkar of Poona. Pandit Madan Mohon Malaviya, though intimately connected with the Congress also plays an important part in the Hindu Mahasabha.

Besides the Moslem League and the Hindu Mahasabha there are other communal parties. For instances, the Anglo-Indians, the Indian Christians, the Sikhs (of the Punjab) and the depressed classes among the Hindus have their own parties to safeguard their own interest.

British Shenanigan

In accordance with the time-worn policy of divide et impera, the Government greatly encourage these parties just to spite the Indian Nationlist Congress and try to weaken its influence. This was clearly exhibited in 1930 and later, when the Indian representatives to the Round Table Conference were not selected by a vote of the Indian people but were nominated by the British Government and in making these nominations, the communal parties were given exaggerated importance.

As a matter of fact, whenever the occasion demands, leaders are created overnight by the British Government and thanks to the British Press, their names are made known to the whole world.

Next in importance to the Indian National Congress are the labour and peasant parties. Labour organization has, however, made more headway than the peasants' organization. The All-India Trade Union Congress was first started in 1920 and N. M. Joshi was one of the founders of that organization. Since then the Trade Union Congress has had a stormy career. It is definitely socialist but is opposed to the policy and tactics of the Third International. But neither is it affiliated to the Second International at Zurich or to the International Federation of Trade Unions at Amsterdam.

Unlike the Trade Union Federation, the Trade Union Congress has no faith whatsoever in the British Trade Union Congress and in Indian politics, the Trade Union Congress has more in common with the Indian National Congress.

Since 1920, a peasants' awakening has taken place all over India and the Indian National Congress has been indirectly responsible for its birth. But up till now no All-Indian organization has been formed. The peasants' awakening is very strong in the United Provinces and has been organized there in the name of the Kisnan (peasant) League. The Left Wing Congressmen of the province are intimately connected with the peasants' movement and their general outlook is radical.

Strong Movement in Gujerat

In Gujerat, too, where Mahatma Gandhi's influence is greatest, there is a strong peasants' movement—but this movement is entirely under Congress influence and the righthand man of the Mahatma, Sardar Patel, is the leader of the peasants. The peasants' movement in Gujerat has not so far been developed on a class-conscious basis, but a radical turn in the movement is bound to come before long. In Bengal, the peasants' movement has made much progress and has been organized under the name of Krishak (peasant) Simities (societies)—but it has been handicapped by want of sufficient honest and able leaders. So far, the political movement in Bengal has drawn the best and ablest leaders, but in view of the new alignment that is going to take place in Indian politics before long, it is not likely that there will be a dearth of workers in the peasants' movement in the future. In Central India, too, the peasants' movement is fairly strong but in South India,—in the Madras Presidency—it is rather backward. Only in some parts of the northern portion of Madras Presidency, called Andhra, is the movement strong.

Movement Among Students

There's an independence movement among the students and also among the youth in India. From time to time all India Congresses of students and of youths are held—there is no permanent All-India Committee to coordinate these activities. These two movements are generally conducted on a provincial basis.

In Bengal, of all the provinces, the students' movement is the strongest. The youth movement is organized in different provinces under different names. In Bengal the name "Yuba Samity" or Traun Sangha is popular. In Punjab and the United Provinces, the name "Naujawan Bharat Sabha" is more in vogue. The first Congress of Youths was held in Calcutta in December 1928 and was presided over by Mr. Nariman, the Congress leader of Bombay. The second and the last Congress was held at Karachi in March 1931 and was presided over by the writer. The students' and youth organizations work in close cooperation with the Indian National Congress, though they have a more radical outlook and program.

Last but not least, the women's movement is an imprtant factor in the public life of India today. This movement has advanced by rapid strides during the last fourteen years. One of the miracles for which the Mahatma is responsible to a very large extent, is this awakening. This movement has been intimately connected with the Indian National Congress, nevertheless, independent women's committees have come into existence all over the country. The movement is, generally speaking, organized on a provincial basis and in many provinces—as Bengal—provincial Congresses are held from time to time. In all the Congress Committees an India, women have an honored place and in the Supreme Executive of the Congress—the Working Committee—there is at least one woman representative. Two of the recent annual sessions of the Indian National Congress have been presided over by women—by Mrs. Besant in 1927 and Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, the poetess, in 1925.

To sum up, the most important organization in India today is the Indian National Congress. It stands for the whole country and for all communities. It strives for political freedom for India—but it also aims at an all-round development of national life and for the amelioration of all social evils. With the exception of the communal parties all the other organizations or parties in the country are, on the whole, friendly toward the Congress, and work in close cooperation with it. The undisputed leader of the Congress today is Mahatma Gandhi.

(End)

PROFILES

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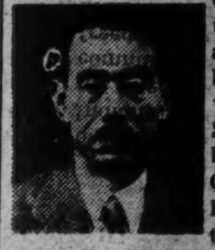
Toru Kubo

(From the Asahi)

Recognized as the leading Japanese authority on coal Dr. Toru Kubo is more popularly known as the "Thunder of Fushun" or the "Okubo Hikozaemon of the South Manchuria Railway" for his ardent patriotism and the courage with which he attacks abuses or shortcomings in policy.



General Takashi Hishikari still remembers with a wry smile the time when, as Commander of the Kwantung Army he went to carry out an investigation of conditions at the Fushun colliery. Dr. Kubo, who was then head of the mines, button-holed the General for a two-hour lecture on the unreasonableness of his subordinates. "The efficiency here drops," said the irrepressible Dr. Kubo, "because the young men at your place, who don't know the first thing about coal, keep issuing such unreasonable orders."

Those who fall foul of Dr. Kubo, however, confess that they find it impossible to bear him any ill will. This is because his strictures are never meaningless, but based on a wide experience and full knowledge of actual conditions in the coal world.

Dr. Kubo is no lily-handed theorist. If he is the greatest authority on coal today, it is because he has won his knowledge the hard way. Soon after graduating from the Mining and Metallurgy Department of the Tokyo Imperial University in 1912, Dr. Kubo entered the Fushun Colliery. He worked there for 30 years, spending much of his time deep down in the shafts working side by side with the coolies. He rose to be head of the Fushun Colliery when he was in the prime of life and he held that position for ten years. He was also until lately one of the directors of the South Manchuria Railway Company. At 57, Dr. Kubo is today President of the Coal Council.

Dr. Kubo is a man of wide and varied interests. He is known as something of an authority on the art of Central Asia, and is familiar with Chinese poets and philosophers of the Tang and Sung dynasties.

(Continued on Page 5)

Amende Honorable

The third sentence of the third paragraph of the Readers In Council article which appeared in the morning edition of July 17 should read as follows: It was then that Mr. Bose broadcast for the first time a fervent appeal to Japan from far-off Berlin, thanking us for the blow inflicted on India's enemy at Singapore, and asking us for assistance in acquiring Indian independence.